هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL

WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. Tomorrow little change. Yesterday. 45-37 (5-3). LONDON: Variable Temp. 52-37 (11-3). Tomorrow little Yesterday's temp. 57-37 (14-3). CHANNEL. ROME: Overcast. Temp. 54-43 NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 50-34 Yesterday's temp 45-32 (7-0). DITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 7 S | Libya ..... 9 Piast
Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Luxembourg ..... 10 L.Fr
Eire (Inc. tax) ..... 9P | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh
Denmark ..... 1.75 D.Kr. | Netherlands ..... 0.85 Flor
France ..... 1.00 Fr. | Nigeria 2/
Germany ..... 1.00 D.M. | Norway ..... 1.75 N.Kr
Great Britain ..... 7½P | Portugal ..... 6 Esc
Greece ..... 8 Drs. | Spain ..... 15 Ptas
India ..... Rs. 2.25 | Sweden ..... 1.50 S.Kr
Iran ..... 20 Rials | Switzerland ..... 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy ..... 150 Lire | Turkey ..... 4.25 T.L.
Israel ..... I.£1.00 | U.S. Military 20c
Lebanon ..... 75 P. | Yugoslavia ..... 3.60 D.

407 * * PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1971 Established 1887

Weaker Commonwealth Tie

.K. to Make It Harder or Migrants to Stay

y Anthony Lewis

ON, Feb. 24 (NYT).—The government, in another break with the imperial ord today to clamp down the right of Commonitizens to settle here.

now on an Indian or Aus- or Kenyan who wants to Britain to work will need for a specific job. He will register with the police, will need official approval ge his job.

arily a permit will be for only one year and will be renewed. But after ars' residence here the re- s will usually be removed, immigrant will be free to rmanently.

ir rules apply to what are called "aliens"—people e United States, France or laces not in the Common-



Reginald Maudling

'ommonwealth citizens have been treated differently, a r from the old notion of a de empire citizenship. Any- n the Commonwealth who et into Britain was under rictions once he was here ld stay forever.

proposed new immigration law, published today, carries out a Conservative campaign promise made last June. The broad principles of the bill are certain of passage in Parliament unless the government falls, though the Conservatives could accept some perfecting amendments.

The bill would still give great advantages to certain people from the Commonwealth—those with a special ancestral connection to Britain.

The bill calls them "patrials" and defines them as persons who were born or naturalized in Britain, or had a single parent or grandparent who was. They will be allowed to settle here without restriction.

This exception for "patrials" will apply almost entirely in the old Commonwealth countries—Canada, Australia, New Zealand—and to white settlers in such countries as Kenya. Critics immediately attacked it as a device aimed at excluding Africans and Asians.

Civil-rights organizations and others reacted more strongly to another provision of the bill. This would authorize the government to provide money to any poor immigrant who wishes to go home.

Enoch Powell, the rightist Conservative who has repeatedly charged that Britain has too many colored immigrants already, has called for mass repatriation. He has said it should be "voluntary," though encouraged.

No Compulsion

The Home Secretary, Reginald Maudling, said in presenting the legislation today that the government "would not tolerate any attempt to harass" immigrants "or compel them to go against their will."

"I do not believe," Mr. Maudling said, "that repatriation in practice can be on a substantial scale."

The voluntary repatriation clause nevertheless aroused great concern in immigrant associations and among some independent commentators. The fear was that it might start this country down the road toward mass, forced repatriation.

Thus the Times of London, in an editorial for tomorrow's editions, said that the government's idea "does not seem in itself to be dangerous, but once powers of this sort are in the statute book they might at some future time be used in most undesirable ways by an illiberal home secretary."

Mark Bonham Carter, chairman of the Community Relations Commission, said the repatriation clause is a "recipe for further insecurity" among the colored population. His commission is sup-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



United Press International.

Expelled Rabbi Meir Kahane and press in Brussels.

Barred From Talks on Soviet Jews

U.S. Jewish Militant Expelled From Belgium After Detention

By Henry Giniger

BRUSSELS, Feb. 24 (NYT).—Rabbi Meir Kahane, the controversial leader of the Jewish Defense League, was detained by the Belgian police for ten hours today and then expelled from Belgium after he was refused admittance to a conference of Jewish organizations on the problem of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Kahane, who was convicted of provoking demonstrations against the Soviet mission in New York yesterday, arrived here this morning to press his activist viewpoint before 750 delegates from 27 countries gathered to map out a program to improve the lot of Soviet Jews and free those who wish to emigrate. The detention threw the conference into an uproar, embarrassed its organizers and sharpened the split between the majority favoring peaceful pressure on the Soviet government and those who think that violence is necessary.

Rabbi Kahane himself was as peaceful as possible in pursuing his efforts to gain a hearing. He was allowed into the front hall of the Palais des Congrès, Brussels's largest convention hall, where he made a written request for an opportunity to speak. It was rejected as was a similar request made last November.

Calm and smiling, he then left the hall, saying that he did not come "to destroy the conference" but wished only to assert his democratic right to speak. Some of his youthful followers, principally American and French, were understood to have considered forcing tactics, but got no opportunity to apply them.

Within minutes after he left, three plainclothesmen took him to a police station for questioning as to his intentions in Belgium.

According to several of Rabbi Kahane's associates, the police had been told by the conference leaders that his presence was not appreciated. The implication was that they had asked for his arrest. This they denied in a statement that said, "We have no interest in his being held for questioning."

Upon his request, American Consul Alta Fowler visited the rabbi at the police station and informed him that Belgian law permitted the police to hold a man for 24 hours without formal charges. There was apparently no other official American intervention.

The Belgian Ministry of Justice declared tonight that under questioning Rabbi Kahane continued to insist on his right to address the conference. The ministry said it had been advised by the conference leadership that the rabbi had been barred from the proceedings and that in view of the possibility of a disturbance he was being expelled "temporarily."

From the very beginning the Belgian government had been sensitive to the danger of disorder particularly because it had undergone, and rejected, strong pressure from Moscow against permitting the conference, on the ground that it was an anti-Soviet provocation.

Although police had found Rabbi Kahane's papers in order and had no charges to place against him, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was believed to have intervened and to have arranged his forced departure on a plane this evening for London en route to New York. Detained with him but allowed to remain in Brussels was Sam Shoshan, the Defense League's spokesman.

What disorder there was occurred within the convention hall.

Discussion was suddenly halted when Dr. Morris Brafman of Belle Harbor, N.Y., a member of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Citing Laos, Cambodia Drives

Thieu Hints at Invasion Of Northern Vietnam

By Lee Lescaze

SAIGON, Feb. 24 (WP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu has raised the possibility that South Vietnamese troops will invade North Vietnam.

Mr. Thieu declared that a major benefit of the current invasion of Laos is that it surprised the North Vietnamese and kept them off balance. "If we dare to launch operations into neutral Cambodia and Laos," Mr. Thieu added, "why shouldn't we dare to attack the very origin of aggression?"

The president called the current Laos invasion the most important of the war and indicated that there will be additional invasions of Laos. "Why should we cease entering Laos?" he asked rhetorically.

"When we have entered once, we can go back repeatedly and not let [the North Vietnamese] be undisturbed."

Mr. Thieu's remarks during a speech Monday at Vung Tau were the most recent in a series of sometimes conflicting statements from South Vietnamese and American officials on the possibility of a South Vietnamese drive across the Demilitarized Zone.



UPI.

Nguyen Van Thieu

Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky advocated such a move early this month as the invasion of Laos was being mounted. U.S. officials threw cold water on speculation about an invasion, and the general impression created in Washington and Saigon was that the often glibly hawkish vice-president had once again spoken off the top of his head.

However, President Nixon drew attention to a possible invasion of North Vietnam when he sidestepped a question on the subject at his press conference, Feb. 17.

"I would not speculate on what South Vietnam may do in defense of its national security," Mr. Nixon said. "South Vietnam will have to make decisions with regard to its ability to defend itself."

An invasion of North Vietnam, as much as, if not more than, the current invasion of Laos, would need American air support. Mr. Nixon has said that his guideline is to use American air power where North Vietnamese forces threaten American troops.

Throughout recent days, top American officials here have dismissed the possibility of a South Vietnamese thrust into North Vietnam, often pointing out that South Vietnam is already supporting large forces in Laos and Cambodia and has limited combat and supply capabilities.

Mr. Thieu raised the possibility

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

onalizes Other Interests

lgeria Takes Control of French Oil Firms

By James Goldsborough

lS. Feb. 24.—Algerian Pres- Houari Boumedienne an- d tonight that his nation nilaterally taking over con- interest in French oil ies in Algeria, and nation- completely all Algerian s production and dis- n systems.

Algiers, Agence France- reported that Col. Boume- made the declaration be- congress of cheering union representatives. He said that Algeria was immediately taking 51 percent control of the French oil companies, but promised both fair indemnification and a continuation of oil supply to France.

The announcement from Algiers came after five months of unsuccessful negotiations between the two countries that clearly exasperated both of them. The official French reaction tonight was a dry statement calling it a "unilateral act," and calling for "fair indemnification by agreement or by arbitration."

Oil sources said tonight that Col. Boumedienne's tactic in taking over only 51 percent of the oil companies was simple: Algeria couldn't afford a 100 percent takeover.

The decision mainly affects the Compagnie Française des Pétroles, France's largest oil company, and the group ELF-ERAP, its second largest company. Together they account for two-thirds of total Algerian production, or about 30 million tons a year.

Still Comes as Surprise

Despite the threats of nationalization that have been heard here for months, today's move came as a surprise. Observers have not felt it was in Algeria's interests to take such a move unilaterally, against its largest customer, and the French had moreover shown willingness to get on with bilateral talks now that the Tehran negotiations are over.

Col. Boumedienne announced that his government is ready to begin talks immediately to work out the terms of indemnification on the basis of other Algerian nationalizations carried out since 1967. These nationalizations, however, which included Anglo-Dutch Shell and U.S. Mobil, accounted for less than a third of production.

The added factor in today's move is the whole complex policy of Franco-Algerian cooperation

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

ya Deals en Affected Takeover

By John M. Lee

ON, Feb. 24 (NYT).—The ion by Algeria of majority of French oil companies in ara was seen by oil experts ion tonight as increasing ssure on American and ompanies now negotiating

companies were summoned eting tonight in Tripoli to ya's detailed demands for ice increases for her oil, g to oil company sources on and news reports from

- today, a meeting of the isters of Libya, Algeria, d Saudi Arabia, all Medi- n exporters, ended with ation for Libya to nego- arately with the Western es.

mmunique said that Libya eport within two weeks to states. If the companies accept Libya's minimum as agreed upon by the sters, the statement said, isters would meet again in to adopt "necessary mea- which could include an oil

supplies about one-third of Europe's crude oil.

's oil production last year d 3.4 million barrels a day. production was less than lion barrels and was largeted to France.

and Saudi Arabia together about 1.5 million barrels a ough pipelines to the east- Mediterranean. Higher prices se exports would be based Libyan settlement.

Libyan demands are said to beyond the price settlement by 23 oil companies with ian Gulf states in Tehran . 14.

oil companies are willing cede 35 cents plus 21.5 n a freight differential to Libya for her favorable phic situation west of the Suez Canal and close to En- The increase of 54.5 cents be added to the current posted price of $2.53.

ever, Libya is said to be ling a 62-cent freight dif- al, an unspecified posted crease, a 5 percent increase tax rate and obligatory re- ent of 25 cents a barrel in Some experts have valued kage at $800 million.

Part of Peace Proposal

Cairo Reported Ready to Let Gaza Strip Be a Free State

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—As part of its peace proposal to Israel, Egypt has implicitly agreed to relinquish control over the Gaza Strip, a hotbed of Palestinian refugees for two decades, Arab sources said yesterday.

Cairo did not offer to let Israel take sovereignty over the four-by-25-mile strip along the Mediterranean and its 350,000 Arabs which Israelis, before capturing it in the 1967 war, saw as "a dagger at our throats."

But the Arab sources said Egypt would be willing to allow Gaza inhabitants to form a free state, possibly with ties to Jordan or to a future Palestinian state on the west bank of the River Jordan. In short, Egypt would accept an "Arab Gaza" in place of the Cairo-administered Gaza of prewar days.

Israel appears certain to refuse to give up Gaza anyway, however, and seems only a little less certain to reject Egyptian demands for withdrawal from all of Sinai, including the strategic outpost of Sharm el-Sheik, in exchange for a "peace agreement."

[War Minister Mahmoud Fawzi warned tonight that Egypt's armed forces were "fully prepared" to liberate occupied Arab land by force if the Israelis rejected complete withdrawal, United Press International reported from Cairo.

[His warning followed reports by Cairo newspapers today that Egypt threatened to withdraw its offer of a peace unless Israel gave a positive reply to proposals put forward by United Nations mediator Gunnar V. Jarring. The threat was passed on to Mr. Jarring yesterday.

["The United Arab Republic will never give up one inch of occupied land," Gen. Fawzi told an officer graduation ceremony. "The armed forces, and behind them the Egyptian people, have achieved the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

● Jordan rejects idea of a Palestinian state outside of Israel. - Page 2.

Viet Cong See New U.S. 'Adventure'

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Feb. 24 (NYT).—The chief Viet Cong delegate to the Paris peace talks, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, alleged today that the United States is preparing "a new military adventure" against North Vietnam.

Mrs. Binh warned that Communist China "would not remain idle" if the war were expanded to directly involve North Vietnam —China's neighbor and "a fraternal and socialist country."

The Viet Cong negotiator, who spoke at a news conference at the end of a six-day visit to Rome, asserted that United States troops are at present being massed along the 17th parallel, the demarcation line between North and South Vietnam. She also said that during the last few days reconnaissance and bombing missions by the American Air Force over North Vietnam have sharply increased, and that the United States Seventh Fleet is being reinforced.



UPI.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh

"Mr. Nixon has already expanded the war to all of Indochina and has suffered grave defeats," Mrs. Binh remarked. "If he expands the war again, he will reap even graver defeats."

Peking's Stand

The Viet Cong delegate observed that Peking adopted a "very firm stand" after what she termed the recent United States military intervention in Laos.

Asked about the flow of supplies for North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam over the Ho Chi Minh Trail through Laos, Mrs. Binh said tartly, "The Ho Chi Minh Trail is an American name. Laos is a country close to Vietnam, and our relations are characterized by good neighborhood and fraternal friendship. Our peoples have for dozens of years been fighting together for their national independence."

The Viet Cong representative declared that her side will continue to participate in the Paris peace talks until it finds "no more use in remaining there."

Laird Sees Hope For Peace Talks In Laos Campaign

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today the Communists had lost the initiative in Indochina and that this enhances his hope for a "breakthrough" at the Paris peace talks.

In a news conference, Mr. Laird said South Vietnamese forces in Laos were gaining their objectives of disrupting North Vietnamese infiltration routes, but predicted "tough going in the days ahead."

"The unassailable fact is that U.S. involvement in the war is going down, down, down and we continue to follow that policy," he said.

6 More U.S. Copters Reported Hit

3 Allied Bases for Laos Push Put Under Attack by Enemy

SAIGON, Feb. 24 (AP).—Two South Vietnamese bases inside Laos were reported under sharp attack late today in a new upsurge of fighting centering on the drive to cut the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Field reports said six more American helicopters had been shot down or damaged in the action around the bases, but no details were available. One base was said to be to the north of Route 9, main route of the South Vietnamese incursion, and the other base was reportedly to the south.

The big U.S. base at Quang Tri in northern South Vietnam came under rocket attack late tonight, it was reported. The shelling was said to hit the outer edges of the base, lasting about half an hour. There was no immediate word on casualties or damage.

Quang Tri is temporary headquarters for the U.S. 24th Corps, the parent unit directing American activities in supporting, from within Vietnam, the South Vietnamese drive into Laos.

Earlier today, the U.S. command said that American air strikes since Feb. 8 had wiped out huge North Vietnamese war stockpiles along the enemy supply trails, including an estimated 800 tons of ammunition, more than 120 supply and weapons caches and 330 vehicles. The strikes killed more than 500 enemy troops and four fuel pipelines were cut, the command said. A South Vietnamese communiqué reported the cutting of a fifth enemy pipeline.

The Saigon government's communiqué said that its ground forces, air and artillery strikes also had destroyed a dozen Russian-made PT-76 light amphibious tanks, 87 trucks, 12,703 tons of munitions and a large quantity of food and other equipment.

No Overlap Seen

"To the best of my knowledge, the South Vietnamese figures do not overlap ours," the U.S. command spokesman said.

The Saigon communiqué said that South Vietnamese forces had killed 2,174 North Vietnamese troops along the Ho Chi Minh Trail since the operation began. There was no way to substantiate this claim. Some U.S. field officers said it was highly exaggerated.

The Saigon spokesman said South Vietnamese casualties were 283 troops killed, 101 missing and 892 wounded.

[Reuters reported from the Laotian capital of Vientiane that sources there said today that North Vietnamese forces suffered their heaviest defeat in northern Laos when they lost 200 dead and wounded in fierce fighting near the former refugee center of Sam Thong.

[Lao government forces drove the North Vietnamese from the eastern ridge of Sam Thong's defense peri-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Calley Defense Rests Case; He Calls Viets 'Wonderful'

FT. BENNING, Ga., Feb. 24 (UPI).—Lt. William L. Calley's attorneys rested his defense today against charges of having murdered 102 Vietnamese civilians.

Lt. Calley wound up eight hours of testimony by saying he found the Vietnamese to be "wonderful" people.

Under cross-examination, he said he did execute Vietnamese at My Lai, but considered it no "big deal."

In his last statement before stepping down, Lt. Calley said he found the Vietnamese he met in government-controlled areas to be "very nice people. Very wounderful people."

Question Submitted

He was asked by one of the jurors, who submitted a question through the military judge, Col. Reid W. Kennedy, whether he and his men took any unusual precautions during the My Lai operation.

"No extraordinary precautions," he said. "We just moved and prayed. I'd say praying was the only precaution we had."

Earlier, he said he had shot into a group of civilians at My Lai while standing three feet from them.

Lt. Calley said that, holding his rifle in one hand, he fired six to eight shots into villagers in a ditch. When he left them, "They were apparently all dead—lying still."

He said the shooting "wasn't any big deal" because his commanding officer had ordered the killings. He said he had no idea how many people he may have killed or how many were killed by the four or five soldiers helping him shoot into the ditch.

The Army charges that at least 70 persons, mostly old men, women and children, died in the ditch.

Lt. Calley, 27, said that at one point a helicopter landed and the pilot asked him if he could evacuate some people from the area. Lt. Calley said he replied: "The only means that I have to get the people out was hand grenades—that I had no helicopters."

Lt. Calley said his main concern was getting the villagers out of the way so he could get his men across the ditch and into a defensive position.

He said he had struck a male villager on the mouth "quite hard" with the butt of his rifle. The man, aged about 23, had been brought to him for interrogation.

A Leftist Gang Kidnaps Boy, 7, Near Bonn

Asks Release of Lawyer Jailed In Berlin and $54,000 Ransom

BONN, Feb. 24 (AP).—A band of leftist terrorists has kidnapped a seven-year-old boy and is holding him hostage for the release of leftist lawyer Horst Mahler, a Munich lawyer disclosed today.

The kidnappers are also demanding a ransom of 200,000 marks ($54,000) from the West German public for the release of the boy, the lawyer, Rolf Bossi, said.

The boy, Michael Luthmer, from the village of Niederbachem near Bonn, has been missing since Monday, when he left home to attend a Mardi Gras carnival parade.

The boy was last seen dancing along the street in his American Indian costume and collecting hard candies thrown from costumed men and women riding floats in the parade.

[Police said that about four hours later the boy's school teacher received a telephone call from a man who said the boy had been kidnapped by a gang calling itself "Action Riga," UPI said.

[We see no possibility other than this kidnapping to change the social system in the Federal Republic," the caller said.]

Michael's father is a bus driver and the mother a refugee from Czechoslovakia.

Heinz Kuehn, minister president (governor) of the state of North Rhine Westphalia, in which the boy's village is located, said his government has already sent the 200,000 marks to Mr. Bossi's office to secure the release of the boy.

"The carnival parade which the boy went to watch cost 650,000 marks ($175,000) and the boy's life should be worth more than that," Mr. Kuehn said on national television.

He said the decision to send the money to Munich was made by his state cabinet.

Mr. Mahler is being held in West Berlin on suspicion of aiding the escape last May 14 of Andreas Baader, 27, who had been serving a three-year term for arson at a Frankfurt department store.

Mr. Bossi said his Munich office received a call this afternoon demanding the ransom money and the release of "a jailed lawyer being held in a land (state) that is controlled by the Federal Republic of Germany."

The caller was clearly referring to Berlin, which is formally under four-power occupation but in whose Western sectors West German laws apply.

Mr. Bossi said the caller set a 6 p.m. (1700 GMT) deadline for the demands to be met.

But the caller later telephoned Mr. Bossi's secretary and said the deadline had been extended to 8 a.m. (0700 GMT) Thursday, the lawyer said.

Mr. Bossi said indications were that the leftist group known in West Germany as the Baader-Mahler Gang was behind the kidnapping, but that he could not exclude that someone else was involved.

Two members of the Baader-Mahler Gang shot their way out of a police trap in Frankfurt and police later reported they found the "most daring plans" to free Mr. Mahler and other jailed members of the gang.

Newspapers said the plans included kidnapping of Chancellor Willy Brandt and a minister without portfolio, Horst Ehmke.

Mr. Mahler is scheduled to go on trial in West Berlin on Monday on charges of helping Baader to escape. One person was seriously wounded and two prison guards were injured in the gunfight that ensued in the freeing of Baader.

Hopes to End Two Walkouts Grow in U.K.

Postal Talks Resume; Ford Sets Negotiations

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP).—Fresh initiatives raised hopes tonight for early settlements of Britain's two biggest, longest and costliest strikes of the new year.

Representatives of the government, the Post Office and striking mailmen planned talks until late tonight in an effort to break the deadlocked pay dispute behind a five-week postal strike.

And Ford Motor Co. announced that talks with striking unions will reopen next Tuesday, aimed at ending a four-week work stoppage that has cost the company a production loss of 55,000 vehicles worth £37 million ($88.8 million).

All sides agree that a breakdown in either talks could prolong the strikes for another month or more.

William Ryland, acting Post Office chairman, emerged from two hours of talks with Employment Minister Robert Carr on the postal dispute, and declared, "We are in a phase where we are having meaningful discussions."

Not Optimistic

Tom Jackson, leader of the 200,000 striking postal workers, was due to join these talks late tonight. Mr. Jackson said he was not optimistic about the chances of reaching a settlement tonight, but he was hopeful agreement could be reached soon.

The postal workers went on strike Jan. 20, demanding 15 percent raises on wages ranging from £15 to £27 ($36 to $64.80) a week. The union has since trimmed its demand to 13 percent. The Post Office first offered an 8 percent raise, then went up to 9 percent.

The Ford strike has idled nearly all the company's 50,000 hourly paid workers. A company spokesman refused to say today whether next week's talks would include a fresh pay offer.

Ford workers make an average £30 ($72) a week. They are demanding raises between £12 and £16 a week ($28.80 and $38.40). The company called the demands "commercial suicide" and offered increases of £2 ($4.80) a week.

Moss Evans, Ford's chief union negotiator, warned that the strike could last another five to six weeks if the attitudes of the two sides harden.

U.K. Panel Urges Study of Stadiums

GLASGOW, Feb. 24 (AP).—The inquiry into the Ibrox Park disaster, in which 66 people were killed in a gigantic crush of soccer fans, has called for an examination of methods of getting crowds out of Britain's soccer stadiums.

A panel of four men and three women did not apportion blame for the Jan. 2 tragedy in the final seconds of a tense game between the Glasgow Rangers, who own Ibrox Park, and rival Glasgow Celtic.

But it stressed that deaths or injuries "will always be liable to occur" on Ibrox's disaster stairway "in its present state," if dense crowds are allowed on it.



UPI.

Alpinist René Desmaison, one of trapped climbers.

Rescuers Fail To Reach 2 on Mont Blanc

CHAMONIX, France, Feb. 24 (AP).—Shoulder-high snow and the threat of avalanches tonight beat back an attempt by two Italian guides to rescue a pair of top French climbers trapped without food on a rock wall 300 feet below a summit of the Mont Blanc range.

The Italian guides called for helicopter rescue. "Each step demanded superhuman efforts," one said. "Each yard of progress we risked being swept away by an avalanche, the snow was so thick and unstable."

An attempt by an eight-man French-Italian team had been abandoned earlier in similar conditions.

The rescuers had been dropped on the mountain by helicopters.

New rescue efforts were dependent on weather conditions tomorrow morning.

There was no word on the fate of René Desmaison, 41, a brilliant but unorthodox French mountain guide, and Serge Gousseault, 24, his companion. But a pilot reported back tonight he thought he saw one Alpinist seated on the rock face gesturing with his hand. The second man, according to another pilot, was lying motionless in a sleeping bag.

Mr. Desmaison and Mr. Gousseault were at 13,000 feet on the peak of the Grandes Jorasses, and had not eaten for a week. The French-Italian rescue team had been dropped on the Boccalatte ledge of the Grandes Jorasses.

Their mission was to climb about 1,400 yards of the Planpincieux glacier toward the summit of Walker Point and attempt reaching the two climbers from above. The two trapped men started their climb two weeks ago, hoping to make the first winter ascension of the rock wall.

The rescue team was dropped on the mountain after French helicopters flew over the summit, but could not swing close because of violent winds.

Nixon to Address Nation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—President Nixon will make a half-hour address to the nation on radio at 1600 GMT tomorrow on his foreign policy message that goes to Congress that day.

French Oil Firms Seized By Algeria

Nation Will Take 51 Percent Share

(Continued from Page 1)

which began after Algerian independence and which France has always said could not be separated from the oil agreements. Under these agreements, half a million Algerian workers have entered France, 6,000 French teachers teach in Algerian schools, France imports some million hectoliters of Algerian wine each year and spends large sums for oil exploitation and development in the Sahara.

All this could be threatened by today's unilateral move. In addition, the French stake is enormous. Not only does France depend on Algeria for 30 percent of its oil supplies, but the Algerian agreements have enabled France to maintain an independent oil policy, relatively free of the large American and Anglo-Dutch oil giants.

Ties Jeopardized

Moreover, one of France's major diplomatic efforts—its Mediterranean and pro-Arab policies—will certainly be jeopardized if the two sides are not able successfully to work out details of the nationalizations. France sees itself as the dominant nation of a strong and cooperating Mediterranean area and a chill in relations with its former colony would not help.

The atmosphere in the negotiations which began last October to renew the lapsed accords of 1965 was never good. The French did not like the Algerians' unilateral price rise last July, which raised barrel prices from $2.08 to $2.85. Algeria did not appreciate what it called "enormous profits" being taken out of Algeria instead of reinvested.

French commentators accused Algeria of whipping up an atmosphere of "Francophobia" among its people. An anti-Algeria atmosphere in France did not need whipping up, for, as one highly placed official said recently, Algerians have never been the most popular visitors to France.

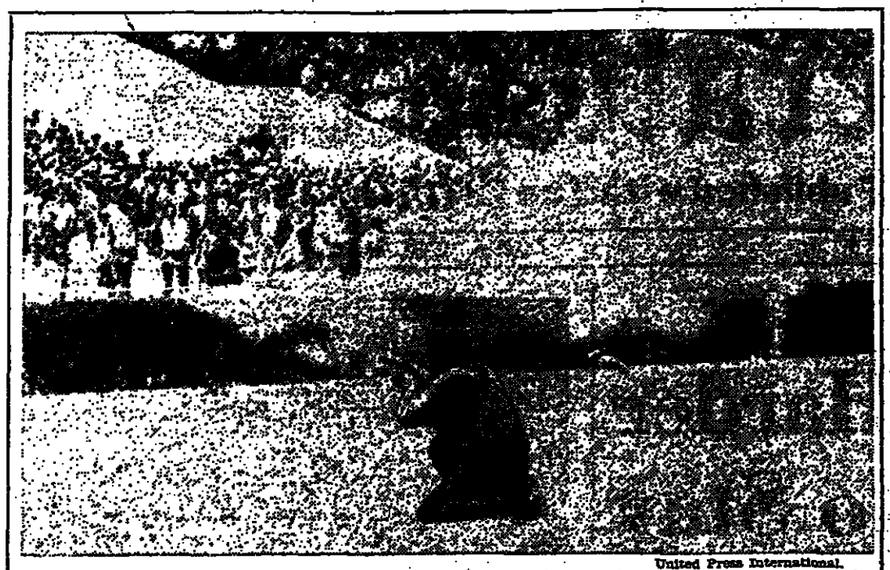
Despite the abruptness of today's announcement, Col. Boumedienne tried to take the emotional factors out of it. He said Algeria would continue to supply France at world prices. He said that nationalization was a fundamental right of sovereignty, and that Algeria had never hidden its intentions.

Awaits French Insults

He said he knew what was coming, that this decision would "unleash against us the entire French press. From tonight on it will start to denigrate and insult us. Maybe it will try to frighten our emigrant workers in France." But he said, despite this, relations between the two countries could no longer be that of colony and colonist.

He pleaded for France to separate the problems of men and oil. "On the other side of the Mediterranean," he said, "we hope that the questions of workers and economics are kept separate, for human problems are very complex and we are just as sensitive as the French."

The size of the French oil stake in Algeria is roughly estimated at about $500 million. Of this, ELF-ERAP represents roughly $250 million, CFP close to $200 million and the rest is represented by small French companies. ELF-ERAP is a French state-owned company and 35 percent of CFP is controlled by the state.



United Press International.

SORE LOSERS—A policeman fires tear gas canisters into angry crowd at race track at Buenos Aires. They threatened officials after a winner was disqualified.

Pravda Says U.S. In War for Oil

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (AP).—Pravda charged yesterday that the United States has a very good reason for not withdrawing its troops from Indochina: "The huge deposits of oil stretching along the whole coast of the peninsula of Indochina."

"Already in 1969," the commentary in the Communist party newspaper said, "ten U.S. companies carried out large-scale preparations for the extraction of oil from the seabed in the countries of southeast Asia whose regimes depend on the U.S.A. Soon they were joined by another six U.S. companies."

3 Allied Bases for Laos Push Put Under Attack by Enemy

(Continued from Page 1)

meter, three miles southwest of Ban Na, on Monday.

[The heavy toll—100 dead, and 100 wounded—was mainly caused by strafing and bombing by Lao and American aircraft, the Vientiane sources said today.]

In Phnom Penh, a Cambodian high command spokesman said Cambodian troops and South Vietnamese marines sweeping the east bank of the Mekong River just south of Phnom Penh killed 31 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong yesterday.

The heaviest fighting was encountered by two Cambodian battalions covering a five-mile stretch only six and one-half miles southeast of the royal palace in the capital.

One South Vietnamese soldier was killed and four allied soldiers wounded.

A train was blown up by a mine about 11 miles from the capital. The engineer was killed and ten others wounded, the Cambodian spokesman said.

He said three Cambodians were killed and six wounded in a clash about 100 miles northwest of Phnom Penh.

In Saigon, a South Vietnamese spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Thien, backtracked today on his statement yesterday that South Vietnamese forces had no intention to advance farther in Laos. At a daily briefing for correspondents, he said:

"We would like to clarify what we wanted to say. The purpose of the operation in Laos is not to occupy territory. It is to disrupt the enemy supply lines and to make the enemy supply flow more difficult. Concerning whether the ARVN (Army of the Republic of Vietnam) will make further advances, we have nothing to say on that."

Three other U.S. helicopters were reported destroyed in Laos yesterday, with all eleven American crewmen killed.

Without today's reported toll, yesterday's losses raised the number of American helicopters destroyed in the 17-day Laotian campaign to 29—18 inside Laos and 11 on the Vietnamese side of the border, the U.S. command said. The losses are the heaviest in nearly four years, since the big allied drive into the A Shau Valley in April, 1967. The command said 40 Americans have been killed in the helicopter crashes, 15 are missing and 26 were wounded.

The command said it did not have available casualty totals for the 9,000-man American ground force operating in northwestern South Vietnam as a blocking force for the South Vietnamese in Laos. But daily communiqués have reported 24 more Americans killed and 59 wounded in the area since Jan. 30, when the first phase of the offensive began.

This does not include scores of casualties from rockets, mortars, booby traps and aboard helicopters damaged by ground fire but not destroyed. None of those casualties are reported in the daily communiqués.

Hanoi's Claim

PARIS, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—The North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks said today that 4,500 American and Saigon troops were "knocked out of action" in fighting in six central provinces of South Vietnam from Jan. 31 to Feb. 10.

It added that 24 planes were shot down, 205 military vehicles, including 19 armored cars, destroyed and five trains overturned.

Pathet Lao Confident

HONG KONG, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—The pro-Communist Pathet Lao claimed today that the South Vietnamese thrust into southern Laos had been stopped and could not advance one inch farther.

The North Vietnam news agency quoted a Pathet Lao communiqué claiming nearly 3,000 South Vietnamese troops had been put out of action.

The communiqué, the second issued since the incursion began on Feb. 8, said over 160 U. S. and South Vietnamese aircraft had been shot down in the area, and large quantities of equipment and military stores destroyed.

Cairo Reported Ready to Let Gaza Strip Be a Free State

(Continued from Page 1)

highest degree of preparedness to struggle for liberating the land."]

The Israeli response to the Cairo offer, made last week through Mr. Jarring, was conveyed to the U.S. government yesterday by Israeli Ambassador Yitzhak Rabin on his return from hasty consultations in Jerusalem.

The ambassador, in a 20-minute call on Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco, "explained the Israeli cabinet communiqué of Sunday," according to the Israeli Embassy. That document reiterated Israeli refusal to withdraw to prewar borders but also its willingness to negotiate a pull-back to "secure, recognized and agreed boundaries."

[Israel reaffirmed today its rejection of Egypt's demand for total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories as the price of a peace agreement, United Press International reported from Jerusalem. Premier Golda Meir said Israel's reply to Egypt's latest peace proposals will repeat this stand.

[A statement issued by Mrs. Meir's office dismissed as "groundless" Israeli newspaper reports that the cabinet had discussed dropping the rejection from the formal reply and that she and Foreign Minister Abba Eban were studying an initial draft that omitted it.]

The brief visit by Mr. Rabin, covering only "a general exchange of views," suggested that the Israelis intend to be less explicit and forthcoming in their formal reply to Mr. Jarring than Egypt had demanded and American officials had hoped.

Details of the reply, expected to be given to Mr. Jarring in New York later this week, were not known. But if they follow the lines of the Sunday communiqué, Egyptian anger is predictable.

On the other hand, the Israeli government has named a high-level committee, headed by a "senior defense specialist," to spell out the borders to which Israel is prepared to withdraw. Egypt might await the result of that work before reacting.

Cairo's position on relinquishing control of Gaza, which it took over in 1949 but never formally annexed, emerged from the diplomatic language used in a recent Jarring proposal to both sides and in Egypt's "positive" response to that proposal.

Mr. Jarring suggested that Israel withdraw to the "international border" that existed between Egypt and Palestine prior to Israel becoming a state. That border differs from the border of prewar 1967 because it leaves Gaza outside Egypt. Similarly, Cairo's response to Mr. Jarring demanded Israeli withdrawal from all of the Sinai, and Gaza is not part of that desert.

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Belgium Expels U.S. Rabbi After Detention

(Continued from Page 1)

American Zionist Federation, rushed to the platform and demanded to know who asked for the rabbi's arrest. Amid shouting and scuffling, Dr. Brafman was hustled off.

In the corridors, he told newsmen that Jewish youth was "frustrated and heartbroken that this has been a conference of only one school of thought."

He said the conference could not confine itself to a simple appeal to world opinion, but it must set up a permanent organization dedicated to one goal: "Repatriation of three and a half million Jews to their homeland, Israel."

The majority viewpoint to which Dr. Brafman referred appeared to be exemplified by Prof. Hans Morgenthau of City College in New York, who urged "quiet diplomacy" and dignified demonstrations, such as this conference, rather than violent action in the effort to influence the Soviet government to extend the same privileges to the Jewish minority it extends to other national groups. He said mass emigration was an ideal unobtainable at present.

"The Soviet government is not going to act favorably if someone tries to push it in a corner," he warned.

Miss Kraina Shur, a 24-year-old engineer from Leningrad, who was permitted to leave nine days ago and is now on her way to Israel, said in an interview that "Jews should be active but must not overdo it because it might provoke unfavorable reactions from the other side." She appeared concerned that action of the kind advocated by the Jewish Defense League and similar groups in Europe might hurt those she had left behind.

Rabbi Kahane was to have presented a ten-point action program to the press this afternoon. In his place, Bertram Zweibon, general counsel for the Defense League, denounced the conference as "a childish game," and Dov Sperling, a recent immigrant to Israel from the Soviet Union who was detained for a short while with Rabbi Kahane and Mr. Shoshan, said the Jewish people were faced with genocide and every tactic must be used to prevent it.

The conference organizers, representing almost every major national and international Jewish organization, have stressed from the start that they were not acting out of hostility to the Soviet Union. A statement issued by Richard Cohen, the conference spokesman, declared that Rabbi Kahane had been barred because "we utterly reject and repudiate the philosophy and practice of violence as enunciated and carried out by the Jewish Defense League."

There were a large number of delegates who, while not sharing Rabbi Kahane's viewpoint, nevertheless felt that he had a right to speak. One of these delegates was Otto Preminger, the motion picture producer and director, who indicated disagreement with Rabbi Kahane's views but added that to "throw him out" was "undemocratic and un-American."

Tonight Mr. Preminger was loudly applauded when he compared the conference leaders' attitude toward Rabbi Kahane to the Nazis'.

Pravda Says Zionists Trying To Veil Anti-Semitism in U.S.

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (WP).—Pravda accused militant Zionists today of libeling the Soviet Union in order to divert world attention from the reality of anti-Semitism in the United States.

The Soviet press also carried a variety of letters and articles, mostly by Soviet and foreign Jews, protesting both the international meeting now going on in Brussels "in defense of Soviet Jews" and the activities of the militant Jewish Defense League in the United States.

The Pravda article, by a "progressive American publicist" named George Morris, said that 10,000 U.S. radio and television programs broadcast 2,500 hours of anti-Semitic, anti-Negro and anti-Communist propaganda weekly. It attributed the figures to "Group Research Incorporation of Washington."

Mr. Morris also said that hundreds of anti-Semitic books and magazines are published "with official permission for their mailing and sale." He cited a 1969 report from a conference of the National Jewish Consultative Council, saying that it is "impossible to guarantee the arrest of an anti-Semitic slanderer" because of American constitutional guarantees of free speech.

Mr. Morris mentioned the John Birch Society and the American Nazi party as purveyors of anti-Semitic propaganda.

He also listed 24 acts of violence against Jews in the past three years, including several in New York and two in Mississippi.

Literaturnaya Gazeta printed a partial transcript today of a Novosti Press Agency round table last week at which Soviet Jews affirmed their liking for the USSR and denounced the Brussels conference.

At the same time, however, Western correspondents received copies of a letter signed by 51 Moscow Jews protesting that the round-table participants had no right to speak for all Soviet Jews. The signers welcomed the Brussels meeting and identified themselves with the State of Israel.

Meanwhile, 54 Ukrainian Jews signed a letter to the Brussels conference, expressing the hope that it would help their efforts to obtain permission to go to Israel.

Jordan Rejects Separate State Of Palestine Outside Israel

AMMAN, Feb. 24 (UPI).—The Jordanian parliament denounced any plans for a Palestinian state outside of Israel today and asked guerrilla leaders to fight the idea, official sources said.

The move came only hours after Foreign Minister Abdullah Salah said Jordan would consider recognizing Israel if it withdraws from all occupied Arab land.

The sources said King Hussein's 60-member parliament passed a resolution "rejecting and denouncing" plans to set up a separate Palestinian state outside of Israel. It also asked the Palestine Liberation Organization to "resist" the plan, but it did not suggest how this might be done.

The Jordanian rejection coincided with a period of increasing discussion of the separate-state issue.

Palestinian guerrilla leaders, meeting in Damascus, Syria, last weekend, announced rejection of the idea, which envisages a state combining the Jordan West Bank and the Gaza Strip, both now under Israeli control.

Guerrillas Meeting

Discussion of the issue has received considerable impetus from Egypt's moves toward a political settlement with Israel, and Palestinian leaders meeting in Cairo Saturday will have the subject on their agenda.

Foreign Minister Salah told the semiofficial Al-Difa newspaper today: "If Israel agrees to withdraw, we will be ready to shoulder all our responsibilities as dictated by the Nov. 22, 1967, [United Nations] Security Council resolution."

He said Jordan had no objection to demilitarized zones after Israel's withdrawal, "but specifying these as of now is premature."

He said "Jordan will look into the question of recognizing Israel if she withdraws from all occupied Arab territories."

Parliament also decided to appeal to Libya and Kuwait to resume their aid, "to enable Jordan to continue its struggle against the joint enemy and to defend the homeland."

Libya canceled annual aid to Jordan of $21 million and Kuwait suspended its contribution of $40 million because of recurring fighting between the Jordanian Army and the guerrillas.

On Israeli plans to erect a Jewish housing settlement in Jerusalem, the parliament decided to cable Arab countries and world organizations denouncing "Israeli activities aimed at Judaizing Jerusalem."

It also decided to send a parliamentary delegation to Arab and Islamic capitals to explain Jordan's stand on various political developments in the Middle East. The official said the delegation would "ask these countries for support and solidarity" for Jordan.

Minister of Urban Affairs Souhbi Amin Amr also said the government has asked United Nations Relief and Works Agency director Lawrence Michelmore to intervene with Israeli authorities to seek an end to deportations of Arabs across the Jordan River.

Some 37 former detainees were expelled last week, political sources said.

WEATHER

	O	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Overcast
ANKARA	8	46	Partly cloudy
ATHENS	11	52	Stormy
BEIRUT	17	63	Very cloudy
BELGRADE	2	36	Overcast
BERLIN	3	37	Rain
BRUSSELS	6	43	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	0	46	Cloudy
CAIRO	22	72	Partly cloudy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Rain
COSTA D' SOL	17	63	Sunny
DUBLIN	9	48	Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	48	Rain
FLORENCE	8	46	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	5	41	Very cloudy
GENEVA	4	39	Sunny
HELSINKI	—2	28	Snow
ISTANBUL	6	43	Very cloudy
LAS PALMAS	14	57	Partly cloudy
LISBON	15	59	Sunny
LONDON	9	48	Sunny
MADRID	16	61	Sunny
MILAN	10	50	Sunny
MONTREAL	—5	23	Sunny
MOSCOW	—2	28	Snow
MUNICH	0	32	Sunny
NEW YORK	6	43	Cloudy
NICE	13	55	Partly cloudy
OSLO	4	39	Sunny
PARIS	6	43	Cloudy
PRAGUE	4	39	Cloudy
ROME	13	55	Very cloudy
SOFIA	1	34	Snow
STOCKHOLM	2	36	Overcast
TEL AVIV	16	61	Cloudy
TUNIS	8	46	Stormy
VENICE	10	50	Sunny
VIENNA	4	39	Very cloudy
WARSAW	4	39	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	7	45	Cloudy
ZURICH	1	34	Partly cloudy

(U.S., Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

'Potentially Aggressive' Policy

British Defense Chief Sees Growing Danger From Russia

LONDON, Feb. 24 (UPI).—The Soviet Union is well on the way to nuclear parity with the United States and is pursuing a coherent, potentially aggressive military policy, Defense Secretary Lord Carrington said today.

Speaking in a House of Lords debate, Lord Carrington described the neck-and-neck nuclear arms race as "deeply disturbing."

"The government," he said, "sees a coherent Soviet policy composed of potentially aggressive strands."

"I am more and more convinced," he said, "that the dangers we face are greater and not less."

Lord Carrington said: "It may be argued that because they are so terrible these nuclear weapons would never be used by either side. But many people find the neck-and-neck arms race deeply disturbing."

Among "potentially aggressive" Soviet moves listed by Lord Carrington were the appearance of Soviet naval units in the Caribbean, Soviet surveillance of Western naval activities and recent attempts to interfere with access to isolated West Berlin.

Lord Carrington said the Soviet Navy now has reached the status of "a global sea power backed by a huge merchant fleet."

"This naval power," he said, "has recently been extending to the Indian Ocean, where five years ago there were no Soviet vessels at all. We rely on our shipping lanes across the Indian Ocean and can only watch this expansion with growing concern."

Lord Carrington said the onus is on European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization not only to maintain and improve present defense levels but also to prepare for the time "when they will inevitably have to take over from the United States a bigger share of the common defense burden."

Thant on Arms Embargo

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 24 (AP). — Secretary-General U Thant appealed today for full compliance by all states with the UN embargo of arms sales to South Africa.

Commenting on Monday's announcement that Britain would sell to South Africa a number of helicopters and spare parts for military equipment, Mr. Thant noted that the Security Council had called for implementation of the arms embargo "unconditionally and without reservations whatsoever."

"Although the United Kingdom abstained on this resolution and the subsequent resolution of the General Assembly," he said, "it was hoped that the United Kingdom government would take these resolutions fully into account in making its decision."

Nigeria to Leave Group

LAGOS, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Nigeria announced last night it is withdrawing from the eight-nation Commonwealth Study Group formed at the January Commonwealth Conference in Singapore to consider defense of the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, speaking on his return from a week's state visit to Gambia and Mauritania, said the move was prompted by Britain's apparent disregard for African opinion on the issue of arms sales to South Africa.

U.K. to Limit Immigrants' Right to Stay

(Continued from Page 1)

posed to ease racial tensions here.

Mr. Bonham Carter also criticized the provision for registration with the police, saying it would strain the already difficult relations between immigrants and the police. On the whole, he said, the bill would harm the chance of "harmonious community relations."

Called 'Disastrous'

The secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, Tony Smythe, called the police registration requirement "disastrous." He said it would undo any progress in winning immigrants' trust in the police.

The chairman of the Police Federation, Reg Gale, also attacked the registration provision, saying it is "just one more job on the shoulders of the police." The Times called this section the bill's "most dangerous provision."

Government sources pointed out in reply to criticism of the section that the registration requirement will not apply to those Commonwealth immigrants already in Britain.

A Labor member of Parliament with many Indians in his district, Sydney Bidwell, of Southall, London, was among several left-of-center politicians who strongly attacked the bill. He said it had sent "fear stalking the land among colored people."

But the public attitude on the racial issue in Britain is undoubtedly the other way—one overwhelmingly of concern, even fear, about the number of colored persons here. That is the reason the Conservative government has acted.

There are now about 1.3 million persons here who are described as "colored"—West Indians, Pakistanis and Indians. Most came in large-scale immigration during the 1950s and 1960s.

Little Immigration

In fact, that immigration has virtually ended. Earlier legislation allows the government to restrict entry, and only 4,000 Commonwealth citizens moved here to work last year.

The new bill will, therefore, have little effect on the numbers. It largely concerns restrictions after entry.

But it is intended to have political and psychological effects. Its purpose is to reassure the public, as Mr. Maudling said today, that there will be "no further large-scale permanent immigration."

"If we are to achieve a society of tolerance and mutual acceptance," Mr. Maudling said, "we must ensure both that all who live here are properly treated and that no further strain is put upon community relations by any more large-scale immigration."

That statement indicates the widespread recognition of Mr. Powell's hold on public opinion. Prime Minister Heath and his colleagues hope to defuse the racial issue by making clear that there are strict immigration controls.

Tourists Exempt

The legislation would continue to exempt many groups, now Commonwealth citizens as well as aliens, from entry restrictions. These include tourists, visiting businessmen, journalists and many students.

The anomaly of Britain's relationship with the Irish Republic would also go on. Irish citizens would still be absolutely free to enter this country at any time, without restrictions, and remain indefinitely.

And shades of empire would continue in one provision for Commonwealth citizens. Once admitted here they would be eligible—like Irishmen—to vote in British elections.

Mr. Maudling said nothing today about the plight of about 100,000 East African Asians with British passports who are being forced out of Kenya and Uganda but cannot enter here. But the government may make some move soon to allow some more of these people to enter Britain.

Saigon Chief Hints Invasion

(Continued from Page 1)

during a speech to a graduating class of policemen and teachers at the coastal resort of Vung Tau. Although he spoke Monday, news of his address did not circulate in Saigon until today, when the government radio station and a leading newspaper reported on the speech.

Hanoi Uneasy

In addition to keeping North Vietnam uneasy about Saigon's intentions, Mr. Thieu said, the current Laos operation is valuable because:

"When we fight pirates outside our house, only our mango and guava trees are damaged. But when we fight them inside the house, how can we keep the furniture from being destroyed?"

Mr. Thieu said South Vietnam is ready "to accept a high cost" in the Laos operation in order to destroy Hanoi's potential to attack the northern region of South Vietnam.

The Communists, he predicted, will be "suffocated" within South Vietnam because of operations disrupting their supply lines. To avoid suffocation they will fight, and the battles will be fierce, Mr. Thieu said.

Beatles' Manager Rebuts 'Attacks On His Integrity'

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP).—Allen Klein, the Beatles' American manager, whose feud with Paul McCartney is at the center of the group's breakup, defended himself in the High Court today against "attacks on his integrity."

In an affidavit read to the court, Mr. Klein, 40, complained that Mr. McCartney had attacked his commercial integrity and his dealings with the Beatles.

"I am concerned to answer these attacks and to rebut this allegation," Mr. Klein said.

His evidence came on the fourth day of a hearing in which Mr. McCartney is seeking to have the Beatles' business affairs put in the hands of a receiver. He also wants the group's legal partnership dissolved.

Morris Finer, an attorney for the three other Beatles, opposing Mr. McCartney's action, said: "The whole conduct of Mr. Klein as an individual, as a manager and as a person had been made the basis of an out-and-out attack."

Mr. McCartney fought Mr. Klein's appointment as Beatles manager in 1969. He tried to persuade the group to give the job instead to his father-in-law, New York lawyer Lee Eastman. Mr. Klein said that when he took over the Beatles' affairs their finances were in a "perilous" state and near insolvency.

France, Britain Considering Next Phase of Concorde

PARIS, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Recent Concorde tests have been satisfactory and France and Britain are considering moving on to the next phase in the supersonic airliner's program, a French government spokesman said today.

The spokesman said Transport Minister Jean Chamant reported to a cabinet meeting today on his talks with Britain's Aviation Supply Minister, Frederick Corfield, here last week.

The spokesman did not elaborate on what the next phase was.

He said reports on Concorde's performances at twice the speed of sound in recent tests would be handed over to governments and airlines toward the end of next month.

U.S. Will Try Seaman In Hijacking of Ship

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Alvin L. Glatkowski, 21, has been judged mentally competent to stand trial on charges of hijacking a munitions ship to Cambodia last year.

U.S. District Judge Manuel L. Real ruled after hearing the testimony of four psychiatrists, two of whom said that Mr. Glatkowski had admitted taking LSD at least up to 250 times and engaged in a homosexual relationship with his alleged accomplice.

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Loophole in Confession Ruling

Iigh Court Weakens Miranda Decision

By Robert Siner

HINGTON, Feb. 24.—The ne Court today moved to ı one of its landmark rulings field of criminal law by g a *loophole* in the Miranda n handed down in 1966 by arl Warren court.

5-to-4 ruling the court held confession, even though in- ible in the prosecution's case under the Miranda rule, still be used to impeach the ony of a defendant if he the stand.

the Miranda decision, the court held that a confession ot admissble in court unless ndant was first warned that anything he said could be used against him and was advised that he had the right to have an attorney present during questioning.

Today's case involves a man convicted of selling narcotics in New York. During his trial, he took the stand and denied selling the drugs. The prosecution then brought up statements made following the defendant's arrest which contradicted that.

Not Shown to Jury

The statements were not shown to the jury because they were obtained in violation of the Miranda rule since the defendant had not been advised of his rights. However, the judge allowed the prosecutor to paraphrase the confession to question the truthfulness of the defendant and the jury convicted him.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, speaking for the five-man majority, held that the "shield provided by Miranda cannot be perverted into a license to use perjury by way of defense, free from the risk of confrontation with prior inconsistent utterances."

The chief justice added that the right of a defendant to testify in his own behalf should not protect him from impeachment.

Justice William J. Brennan jr., dissenting from the majority opinion, held that the language of the Miranda opinion clearly excluded use of illegally obtained confessions to impeach defendants.

He charged that "the court today tells police they may freely interrogate an accused incommunicado and without counsel" and know they can use the results if the defendant "has the temerity to testify in his own defense."

Justices William O. Douglas and Thurgood Marshall joined in Justice Brennan's dissent. Justice Hugo L. Black dissented without a written opinion.

Justices John M. Harlan, Potter Stewart, Byron R. White and Harry A. Blackmun joined the chief justice in the majority.

In another case today the court ruled that a serviceman charged with committing a civilian crime on a military base may be tried by a court-martial.

In this decision, the Supreme Court amplified a 1969 ruling limiting the jurisdiction of a court-martial to "military-connected" crimes by providing a definition of what such crimes might be.

Justice Blackmun, speaking for the unanimous court, held that "when a serviceman is charged with an offense committed within or at the geographical boundary of a military post and violative of a person or property there, that offense may be tried by a court-martial."

The junior member of the court added that "expressing it another way, a serviceman's crime against the person of an individual upon the base or against property on the base is 'service-connected'."

Today's ruling applies to American military bases and personnel both in the United States and abroad. However, while the ruling permits a court-martial to try such cases, it does not order a military trial. It is conceivable that, in order to maintain good relations with the civilian population, a member of the armed forces might be turned over to civilian authorities for trial.

The case involved a soldier convicted by court-martial of raping the sister of another soldier and the wife of an airman at Fort Dix, N.J.



United Press International.

From left, Bop Hope, a golf ball, President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew.

Agnew a Secret Weapon for Vietnam?

VASHINGTON, Feb. 24 PI).—Comedian Bob Hope ed of on Vice-President new's notorious golfing skill t night and told the nation's vernors that President Nixon ould send him to Laos with No. 3 wood.

With Mr. Agnew in the front r at a White House party, king with laughter along th the rest of the guests, Mr. pe recalled how the Vice- esident earlier this month d it again at a Palm Springs, alif., tournament, striking three spectators with his first two shots.

Referring to the tournament and the recent earthquake, Mr. Hope said that from now on "Palm Springs is going to be known as Agnew's Fault."

"But he's a wonderful athletes," Mr. Hope said. "He's got a black belt in golf."

Mr. Hope said that at least Mr. Agnew can't cheat on his score, "because all you have to do is look back at the fairway and count the wounded."

But he conceded it is understandably hard for Mr. Agnew to concentrate on his shots, "because the entire gallery is there reciting the Lord's Prayer."

After Mr. Hope's monologue, which included some teasing of Mr. Nixon, the President presented one of his autographed golf balls to Mr. Hope. Then Mr. Agnew got up and gave Mr. Hope one of his golf balls. It was fire-engine red.

The entertainment capped a day of meetings with federal officials by state executives here for the National Governor's Conference.

Backing Resolution in Senate

uskie for Withdrawal of Troops This Year

By David S. Broder

(LADELPHIA, Feb. 24 (WP). . Edmund S. Muskie of Maine ight announced his support ongressional action to remove nerican troops from Vietnam end of the year.

strongly worded address to lent forum at the University nsylvania, the leading con- for the Democratic presi- l nomination put his prestige ly behind the move to require ent Nixon to end the U.S. y presence in Vietnam by 1.

Muskie's move came on the day that the Senate Democ- caucus voted, 37 to 13, to a deadline for troop with- ls by the end of 1972. His virtually assumes that it will e the center of a major con- etween administration sup- s in the Senate and biparti- itics of the war.

ing the President's Vietnami- policy a plan that "perpe- the illusion of ultimate y victory," Sen. Muskie d: "Now is the time to do we must to end the war, to e killing... and to stop tear- r own country apart."

End of Indecision

declaration—in a text that nusually emotional for the r—ended a period of indeci- y Sen. Muskie on the anti- solution co-sponsored by his ential rival, Sen. George Mc- n, D., S.D., and by Sen. Mark ld, R., Ore.

Muskie co-sponsored and for the McGovern-Hatfield ion last year when it failed 55-39 vote. He also offered lution of his own last May for withdrawal by this Dec.

efforts were overshadowed 'ear by legislative moves to it U.S. involvement in Laos Cambodia. Sponsors of those res, including Sen. Muskie, e they have been evaded by ixon administration and have l their attention to the pro- for a withdrawal deadline.

en Sens. McGovern and Hat- reintroduced their resolution nonth Sen. Muskie withheld ilate support. Aides said he d to co-sponsor the resolu- a week ago and so informed o senators.

U.S. Cannot Dictate

his speech last night, Sen. le said the United States not "dictate" the terms of al settlement in Vietnam. But he argued that once a deadline for American withdrawal was set, "I have no doubt we could then negotiate the release of our American prisoners... the safe withdrawal of all our troops... and a cease-fire between our troops and theirs which could be the first step toward a complete stand-still cease-fire among all the parties."

Sen. Muskie said he was "deeply concerned" that, by contrast, the Nixon policies were spreading the war across a broader front and barring "any further initiatives by our negotiators" at the Paris peace talks.

"I believe it was wrong to unleash South Vietnamese troops across the border of Laos and support them there, as I believed it was wrong to lead them across the border of Cambodia," he said. "I believe it is wrong to increase once again the bombing of North Vietnam."

10 to 20 Dossiers on Each American

Senate Rights Panel Is Warned Of Data-Bank 'Dictatorship'

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (NYT). —Snooping on the private lives of American citizens has become so pervasive that the average person is the subject of ten to 20 dossiers of personal information in the files and computer data banks of government and private agencies, a Senate subcommittee was told yesterday.

Two lawyers and a social scientist testified that most Americans are only vaguely aware of the extent to which they are watched and that the controls over abuse of information gathering and dissemination are limited. One said that the chilling effect of snooping is leading the nation toward a "dossier dictatorship."

Sen. Sam J. Ervin jr., D., N.C., chairman of the subcommittee on constitutional rights, opened nine days of hearings on computerized information systems.

Prof. Arthur R. Miller, of the University of Michigan Law School, the first witness, said: "Americans are scrutinized, measured, watched, counted and interrogated by more government agencies, law enforcement officials, social scientists and poll takers than at any time in our history."

He argued that "the information gathering and surveillance activities of the federal government have expanded to such an extent that they are becoming a threat to several basic rights of every American—privacy, speech, assembly, association and petition of government."

"Whether he knows it or not," Prof. Miller said, "each time a citizen files a tax return, applies for life insurance or a credit card, seeks government benefits or interviews for a job, a dossier is opened under his name and an informational profile on him is sketched."

He contended that "there are no effective restraints on federal information activities."

Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R., Neb., disagreed. He argued that he knew of many legal restraints on the gathering and divulging of information and warned against impairing the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other law enforcement agencies.

Among the personal-data collections cited by Prof. Miller and other witnesses were the Department of Housing and Urban Development's adverse information file and file on loan applicants, the National Science Foundation's data bank on scientists, the Customs Bureau's computerized suspects file, the Secret Service's dossier on "undesirables," the Army's domestic intelligence operations, the FBI's National Crime Information Center, the New York State identification and intelligence system, the police department files on political activists in every major city, and the Office of Education's data bank on the children of migrant workers. One witness said these were only the tip of the iceberg.

Burt Neuborne, a lawyer with the American Civil Liberties Union, testified: "The chilling effect of pervasive surveillance will inevitably destroy any society's capacity for dissent, nonconformity and heterodoxy. Subtract those elements from a libertarian democracy and you have totalitarianism."

Dr. Jerry M. Rosenberg, a New York psychotherapist, testified: "Today man lives in an atmosphere dominated by the machine. What is most disturbing to the American population is the undemocratic process which starts at birth to make people believe that they are unable to say 'no' to divulging personal information."

Gen. Davison to Europe

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—President Nixon today named Lt. Gen. Michael S. Davison, at present a field commander in Vietnam, to be commander in chief of the United States Army in Europe. He will take over April 1 from Gen. James H. Polk, retiring after 37 years of active service.

Nixon Offers Expanded Aid For Consumer

Package Drops Call For Protection Agency

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—President Nixon promised expanded consumer protection activities in executive agencies today while asking Congress for a delay in one of his key legislative proposals.

The President submitted to the new 92d Congress proposed legislation similar to that which died in the last Congress. The new package, however, sidestepped the last session's stalemate over creation of a consumer protection arm to represent consumers before federal agencies.

Mr. Nixon noted that a report by the Advisory Council on Executive Organization had recommended a separate consumer agency combining the duties now contained in several agencies. The President asked for a delay of action until the proposals can be studied.

The proposal placed the administration in opposition to Democrats and Republicans in Congress who have urged an independent additional government agency to represent consumers.

In the executive offices, the President proposed expanding the duties of his consumer assistant, Virginia H. Knauer, and the product safety activities in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The product safety proposals would broaden HEW's present authority to deal with hazardous household substances and toys. Mr. Nixon proposed giving HEW the power to fix minimum safety standards and to ban products not measuring up to the standards.

Mr. Nixon also issued an executive order for Mrs. Knauer's office, granting her broader powers than existed under the original executive order issued by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Other legislative proposals—contained in Mr. Nixon's message to the last Congress—included increased powers and authority for the Federal Trade Commission, a bill setting federal standards for product warranties, and a bill requiring identification of all drugs.

History Haunts French Food Shop

VERSAILLES, France, Feb. 24 (AP).—Maurice Dezat's food shop is a historic monument, a court said today, and fined him 500 francs ($90) for modernizing it.

The court said the shop is situated in a historic area near the Château de Versailles and therefore its appearance could not be altered.

Mr. Dezat was given six months by the court to return the shop to its old appearance. For every day over six months, he must pay an additional 10 francs ($1.80) fine.

State Tells Of Deal With Susan Atkins

By John Kendall

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24.—Prosecutor Vincent T. Bugliosi was called as a witness in the Tate-LaBianca murder trial yesterday and questioned by the defense about a district attorney's office deal for Susan Atkins's testimony.

The arrangement, Mr. Bugliosi explained, was that the prosecution would not seek the death penalty for her if she told the complete truth about the Tate-LaBianca killings to the Los Angeles County grand jury.

However, he said, the prosecution now will seek the death penalty for the 22-year-old defendant. He said she admitted in a Superior Court declaration that she lied to the grand jury.

Mr. Bugliosi was called to testify by Miss Atkins's attorney, Dave Shinn. The lawyer asked Mr. Bugliosi for details of the arrangement.

The prosecutor said he, deputy district attorney Aaron Stovitz and then district attorney Evelle J. Younger met Dec. 4, 1969, with Miss Atkins's court-appointed attorney, Richard Caballero, and attorney Paul Caruso.

Oral Agreement

Mr. Bugliosi said an oral agreement was reached on the terms of Miss Atkins's testimony to the grand jury the next day. Later, on Dec. 4, Mr. Bugliosi said, he went to Mr. Caballero's office to talk to the defendant.

Mr. Bugliosi said Mr. Caballero initiated the arrangement on behalf of his client and had recorded a statement Miss Atkins had made about the seven murders.

He said he listened to a tape recording of that statement before going to question "Sadie."

Mr. Bugliosi said "complete immunity" had never been offered in exchange for Miss Atkins's testimony, as she asserted in the trial.

And, he said, the prosecution never promised not to seek death sentences for any of the four defendants if "Sadie" testified to the grand jury.

Mr. Bugliosi said he thought Miss Atkins had substantially told the truth to grand jurors but had lied about who killed Sharon Tate.

The young woman told fellow inmates at Sybil Brand Institute for Women that she killed Miss Tate, but before the grand jury she said the blonde actress was killed by Charles (Tex) Watson.

© Los Angeles Times

Man Kills 2, Wounds 6 In Genoa Hospital

GENOA, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—A 58-year-old man armed with a pistol ran amok in a hospital here last night, slaying his 23-year-old son and his sister-in-law and wounding six people.

The hospital authorities said the man wounded four relatives and two doctors before shooting the son and sister-in-law. He fled, the pistol still in his hand.

Police later arrested Domenico Brutto, who told them, "I don't remember what I did last night."

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PX Probe Reports Deception By General to Help Brewery

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—A one-star general joined in a plan of deception to increase sales of Carling's beer in Vietnam, investigating senators were told yesterday.

The plan to boost sales of Carling Black Label beer was reported blocked by the general commanding the Dallas headquarters of the Army-Air Force post exchange system—who concluded "Carling has a mighty convincing sales representative" in Vietnam.

Gordon P. "Tommy" Thompson, retired export director for the Cleveland brewery's western division, testified he was aware of the plan and had rejected it, but that others apparently had gone ahead with it.

Staff investigators for the Senate permanent investigation subcommitee introduced a series of letters including one in which Brig. Gen. Earl Cole told higher PX officials that managers of GI clubs in Vietnam had complained to him of a shortage of Carling's and that more should be ordered to improve troop morale.

Bribe Reported

In testimony on Monday, Gen. Cole was depicted as receiving at least $1,000 a month from William J. Crum, a Vietnam sales promoter who represented Carling, among other U.S. firms.

In a letter written in October, 1968, to Brig. Gen. J.S. Hardin, then chief of the Army-Air Force post exchange service, Gen. Cole enclosed 13 letters complaining of a Carlin shortage that he said had been written by sergeants running major club systems in Vietnam.

Gen. Hardin replied that ten of the 13 letters were written in a single nine-day period, that all had the same mailing address, and that all contained the same general message.

He said an inventory taken in PX depots in Vietnam indicated there were *99,810* cases of Carling Black Label on hand and about 725,000 new cases reached Vietnam monthly.

Mighty Convincing

He said it was clear to him there was plenty of Carling beer to meet all demands, and the letters indicated only "that Carling has a mighty convincing sales representative."

In another letter, dated Nov. 29, 1968, Mr. Crum told Mr. Thompson that lower echelons had "snowed" Gen. Hardin but he said Gen. Cole was going to Dallas and had told him: "He is really going to raise a few roofs on his way through, so let's hope it works."

Gen. Cole, who is scheduled to testify later before the subcommittee, was retired from the Army last summer after being reduced in grade to colonel and stripped of a Distinguished Service Medal he had been awarded in Vietnam.

In testimony earlier yesterday, Mr. Thompson said that if any of the $137,000 his company paid for sales promotion in Vietnam went for bribes and kickbacks, then he and his firm had been hoodwinked. Mr. Thompson also said he knew of, but saw nothing wrong in Mr. Crum's making luxurious Saigon housing available to PX officials.

Girl Lost Arms On Transformer, Gets $1.3 Million

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP). —A girl who lost her arms after she touched an electrical transformer in May, 1968, will receive $1,350,000 in what her lawyer called the largest such out-of-court settlement in U.S. history.

The girl, Laura Falconer of Centerbeach, N.Y., was three at the time of the accident. While playing in a vacant lot near her home she touched the 13,000-volt transformer, which had been placed there by the Long Island Lighting Co. Her arms were severely burned and subsequently amputated.

The device had been put in the lot to serve a housing development, but the development was never built. The transformer was in a locked steel box, but someone had broken the lock. The suit contended that the transformer constituted an "attractive menace."

Mrs. Judd May Gain Freedom

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 24 (AP). —Arizona's parole board has recommended freedom for Winnie Ruth Judd, 66, who was convicted of murdering two women in 1931.

The board recommended to Gov. Jack Williams, who has the final decision, that Mrs. Judd's life sentence be commuted to the time she has already served.

Mrs. Judd was originally sentenced to death for the murder of the two women, whose bodies were found dismembered in a trunk at a Los Angeles railroad station. She has escaped from custody seven times since the death sentence was commuted in 1932.

Mrs. Judd told the board at a hearing last week that, if released, she would live in Piedmont, Calif., where Dr. and Mrs. John Blemer have promised her a home and a job. She was living with the Blemers under an assumed name when she was recognized in 1969, seven years after escaping from the Arizona State Hospital.

South's Toll In Tornadoes Climbs to 97

Ten More Bodies Found in Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Rescue workers today found ten more bodies in the debris of shattered homes, bringing to 97 the death toll from the tornadoes which ripped across the South Sunday and Monday.

Ninety of the dead were in Mississippi, worst hit of the states. The storms, moving east across the Mississippi River delta, left five dead in Louisiana and two in North Carolina.

Hundreds were injured and property damage in Mississippi was assessed by civil defense officials at more than $7.5 million.

An estimated 2,300 persons were left homeless when up to 100 tornadoes smashed across the delta in Mississippi and Louisiana.

Roughly three-quarters of the dead and injured in Mississippi lived in the poorer, Negro sections of the affected urban and rural areas, according to relief officials.

In Washington yesterday, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler assured reporters that there would be no discrimination in the distribution of federal relief funds.

President Nixon had declared the Mississippi delta a major disaster area the day before, opening the way for federal low-cost business and home loans and grants for repairs to public buildings and for providing mobile homes as temporary shelter for the homeless.

Hay for Snowed-In Cattle

GREAT BEND, Kan., Feb. 24 (UPI).—The Air Force dumped 35,000 bales of hay onto snow-covered fields today to try to save 275,000 cattle starving and stranded by the worst Kansas blizzard of this century.

Mother Pulls Daughter To Death in Subway

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (UPI).—A young Cuban immigrant, clasping the hands of her two daughters, jumped into the path of a subway train Sunday at a Harlem station while a transit patrolman stood by helplessly.

The woman, who died under the train, was identified as Maria Gonzales, 27. Her daughter, Isabel, 5, was also killed. The other child, Marguerita, 3, was hospitalized with a fractured skull and other head injuries.

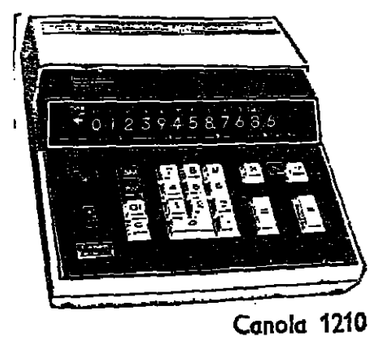
Transit patrolman Leroy Cox noticed the woman on the platform of the 135th Street station shortly before 5 p.m. "She just jumped in front of the train," Mr. Cox said. "There was nothing you could do."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Thursday, February 25, 1971 *

The Kremlin Shame

In asking—rudely and in vain—that Belgium ban this week's Brussels conference on Soviet Jewry, the Soviet government did *more than assure world attention for a* meeting that otherwise might have passed with only routine notice. It conspicuously demonstrated its sensitivity to charges of officially sponsored anti-Semitism. Those charges have been provoked by any number of actions. The Soviet government has refused to grant Jews the cultural and religious rights offered by the Soviet Constitution; it has denied them the right to emigrate promised in the Soviet constitution and reaffirmed in international human rights conventions it has endorsed; and it has repeatedly published materials (as in Pravda a few days ago) supporting the notion that someone who wishes to live elsewhere is a traitor. Soviet sensitivity to these charges can fairly be read as a measure of their truth.

It is depressing to contemplate the dark forces in Russia that would rather bring continuing embarrassment to their country abroad and shame countless decent non-Jewish Russians at home than to accord minimum justice to Soviet Jews. An intelligent government, let alone a humane one, would not want to follow such a course for a day. Yet as though possessed, the Kremlin harries those of its Jewish citizens who wish to live as Jews and refuses to let those so minded go.

One of the Soviet officials dispatched to *Belgium to do verbal battle against the Brus*sels conference stated a line increasingly heard from the Kremlin of late: "As soon as there is peace in the Middle East, then we can restore *(sic)* the freedom of emigration of Soviet Jews." His implication was, of course, that it is only a politically necessary deference to Arab sensibilities that impedes emigration, and that foreigners who sympathize with Soviet Jews can best aid them by pressing Israel to make extra concessions to its Arab adversaries.

There is a word for this suggestion: blackmail. *It takes a particularly heartless regime* to use human beings as bargaining chips in such a way. It takes a particularly isolated regime to imagine that its past record has earned it any credibility on matters of human rights. Perhaps an Arab-Israeli accommodation would help unlock the door for some Soviet Jews. Perhaps not. There is no doubt, however, that the lot of Soviet Jewry *would be improved if the Soviet government* merely observed its own laws, which ostensibly allow citizens to choose whether they wish to leave or stay and assure those who remain their government's decent treatment and respect.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Helicopters for South Africa

Prime Minister Heath's decision to sell helicopters and replacement parts to South Africa's navy was probably inevitable. There is a legal argument of sorts that Britain is obligated under the Simonstown agreement of 1955 to make at least this limited range of supplies available for joint defense of the *sea lanes around the Cape of Good Hope.*

There were pressures from the right wing *of Mr. Heath's Conservative party,* which has always opposed the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa. There was the certainty that if Britain hesitated, France—the world's third biggest arms merchant—would continue to ignore the UN embargo and would sell Pretoria the helicopters. Then there is Mr. Heath's compulsion to demonstrate that Britain cannot be *pushed around, especially, perhaps, by black* African Commonwealth governments.

So South Africa will buy seven Wasp helicopters for $2.4 million; the Pretoria regime will claim—already is claiming—a great political breakthrough, and Commonwealth members will protest loudly but probably will not quit the Commonwealth for the time being. The critical question is whether Mr. Heath will go from this point to a decision to furnish South Africa a wide range of new and more sophisticated arms.

If that should happen the Commonwealth in its present shape could very likely collapse. The way would be opened for a Soviet land penetration of East and Central Africa far more serious than the current presence *in the Indian Ocean of twenty Russian ships.*

It is unthinkable that Mr. Heath would *take so portentous a decision prior to com*pletion in about six months of a study on Indian Ocean security by an eight-nation Commonwealth committee that includes Britain. The hope must be that this group can provide Britain with practical alternatives to that closer link with Pretoria which would be certain over the long run to be destructive, rather than protective, of British interests.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The False 'Emergency'

The major blunder last weekend by the National Emergency Warning Center raises questions about the reliability of the entire system of complex and expensive arrangements built up these past decades to insure the national security. The center's explanation is that a "human error" caused unauthorized declaration of a national emergency. Could similar "human error"—here or in the Soviet Union—send American or Soviet weapons into action? Those who deny such a possibility must explain why the safeguards governing instant-response weapons —which are also subject to human errors—are more trustworthy than those which failed to prevent the false emergency announcement.

Particularly dismaying is the fact that the debacle of the national alert system last Saturday showed incompetence and unpreparedness of incredible proportions at every link of this vital chain. If a fiction writer had written a story depicting in advance the actual sequence of events, most readers would have rejected the account as preposterous. Nevertheless, it all happened.

The beginning of this amazing and chilling episode was the error that caused the transmission of the actual alert announcement in place of the scheduled routine test. It took an extraordinary number of minutes for the Warning Center to wake up to the blunder. Then something even more disturbing happened. It turned out that the center was not instantly prepared to cancel the warning but had to scrounge about frantically to find the correct code word to authenticate *the cancellation. Forty minutes went by be*tween the beginning and end of this unbelievable sequence of errors—enough time for a ballistic missile to travel over 1,000 miles.

The gross unpreparedness and confusion at the receiving end—in many radio and television station studios—was equally illuminating. Some stations never even got the message for reasons that varied from jammed paper in a news ticker to a clerk's *failure to look at the ticker until the whole* incident was already history. At the other extreme was the intelligent reaction of those broadcasters who checked the emergency message with an alternative warning source and learned that no presidential alert had been issued. A comprehensive study of how all the nation's broadcasters reacted to this unprecedented situation would be very useful.

One need not be a professional systems analyst to understand the sources of this breakdown of command and control. Many years have gone by since this emergency warning system was set up. Happily, it has never had to be used in earnest. Over the years, therefore, its potential use must have seemed ever less real to all those concerned —whether in the Warning Center itself or in the broadcasting industry. Some of those involved may well have come to view it as a Kafkaesque joke, and to regard the need to tend this system as a source of hateful boredom.

Retaliatory weapons systems that wait years without being employed are also subject to the buildup of similar tensions and to the hazards of human error. Thus the investigation of what went wrong last Saturday has implications and usefulness going far beyond the warning system itself.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Mideast Settlement

Driven into a corner by concessions contained in Cairo's answer to Mr. Jarring's initiatives, the Israeli government has answered "Yes, but."... Now, despite the remaining obstacles and because of the concessions made by Cairo on joint advice from Moscow and Washington, the situation has never been so propitious to a peace settlement. The United States, which does not wish the conversations to fall back into a rut again, just recalled that "peace requires painful decisions." This public remark of Mr. Sisco can be considered as a warning to Israel... American diplomacy also displays activity on the Arab side; news from Beirut and Amman give reason to believe that Washington increasingly favors creation of a Palestinian state.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 25, 1896

NEW YORK—The police this morning discovered the existence of a remarkable conspiracy to blow up with dynamite the Sub-Treasury building in Wall Street in this city. There is now more gold in the building than has been the case for years, the amount stored being about $73,000,000. The conspirators intended to be concealed in the vicinity and as soon as the bombs exploded snatch the gold. Several of the conspirators have been arrested.

Fifty Years Ago

February 25, 1921

BOSTON—The servant problem seems nearing solution with the arrival here of 52 Belgian girls. They were imported by a wealthy Chicago woman for distribution among her friends. The girls are skilled servants and are to receive much less than is now paid such help under war wages. The servant problem has long been a vexing one in this country and so acute has it become that only the very rich can afford servants.



Air Cover

The Prophets and the Politicians

By James Reston

NEW YORK—It is now just about a year before the first presidential primary election in New Hampshire, and the political prophets are talking rather confidently about a race in 1972 between President Nixon and Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine. But don't bet on the front-runners.

If there is any lesson in the *history of the last few elections,* it is that allowances have to be made for the elements of accident and caprice. At this point before the last presidential election, who would have bet that Lyndon Johnson would retire, Robert Kennedy would run and be killed, and Richard Nixon, who had given up all hope in 1962, would defeat Hubert Humphrey for the presidency?

Before that, what were the odds in 1944 on Harry Truman being President, on Tom Dewey losing in 1948, on General Eisenhower going into politics in 1951, on John Kennedy winning in 1960, on Lyndon Johnson taking the vice-presidency and succeeding to the presidency, just when he had given up?

Long Shots

No bookmaker in his right mind would have considered a gamble on any of these long-shots. In fact, no book publisher would even have considered publishing a fictional presidential trilogy as preposterous as the factual stories of the Nixons, the Johnsons, and the Kennedys. Still, after an unpredictable series of triumphs and disasters, the unbelievable was the factual news of the world.

The gods must be too tired to try to repeat such astonishing events—so a Nixon-Muskie race seems at this point a reasonable proposition—but don't be surprised. If you talk to the prospective candidates, and particularly to their closest associates, it is clear that they think anything can happen. And even now, most of them hear "Hail to the Chief" in the night.

Muskie is ahead in the Democratic race because most Democrats think he is ahead, and this boosts him in the polls. He may develop a solid emotional following of people who will go with him to the end, but he doesn't have it now. He looks and sounds like the opposite of the President, a plain, uncomplicated, quiet and serene man, and this helps him, but nobody quite knows yet what is back of that cautious New England exterior, and only the campaign will tell.

The assumption is that he will win the New Hampshire primary *a year from now on New England* pride, unless, of course, the Kennedy supporters organize a quiet write-in for Teddy. The chances are that George McGovern will sweep the primaries in the upper Middlewest, and that Sen. William Proxmire will be a favorite son in the Wisconsin primary, and that "Scoop" Jackson will dominate the primaries in the Northwest, though it is hard to imagine a President named "Scoop."

So the first-runners and the front-runners in the Democratic party could easily divide the honors, with Birch Bayh taking his home state primary election in Indiana, and Hubert Horatio Humphrey waiting for the critical primary election in California, where, as in New York, he has powerful labor support.

Lindsay's Position

This makes prophecy and gambling a dicey business. If Nixon's Indochina assumptions and his economic assumptions are disappointed a year from now, will he run for another term? The guess here is that he will, but the other candidates are not so sure.

Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York, for example, has to take this into account, while his adoring friends are urging him to abandon the Republican party and run for the presidency as a Democrat. Accordingly, he will probably wait and see, representing the Republicans and talking like the Democrats and, in the process, if he is not careful, losing the confidence of both.

In short, presidential politics for the moment is a very complicated business and certainly not sure for Nixon or Muskie. George Wallace of Alabama on the right and Eugene McCarthy on the left, could get into the race, and if Wallace splits the conservative vote, he could easily elect the Democratic nominee; and if McCarthy *decides to run again,* though he says he's for Humphrey, he could easily re-elect Nixon.

But one point in this political and personal puzzle is clear: The economy and the war are likely to be the decisive factors, and nobody knows now how things will be a year from now in Indochina or Wall Street.

If both go as Nixon hopes, he will undoubtedly run and win. If his military and economic gambles fail, he may decide, like President Johnson, that he could not hold the country together for four more years, and go home.

So all the present talk of Nixon vs. Muskie is a little premature. Everybody in Washington is beginning to talk 1972 politics, but it is too soon. Nobody knows what is going to happen on the battlefield or to unemployment, or to the registration of the 11 and a half million new 18-21 year old voters, *and in the end these are the* factors that are likely to decide the next election.

The U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.

By W. Averell Harriman

Mr. Harriman, one of the United States' senior statesmen, recently made a visit to the Soviet Union.

WASHINGTON—Although the ideological conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States is so basic that overall détente is not possible under present circumstances, there are real opportunities now for agreement in important areas.

Negotiations are taking place on three significant issues: the Middle East, Berlin and strategic arms limitation. Failure to resolve one or more of them would markedly worsen the world situation. We must both make every effort to compose our differences wherever possible in order to live together in peace on this small planet without war.

Middle East

On my recent visit to Moscow with Senator Muskie, the Soviet leaders emphasized their firm support for a real peace in the Middle East and their willingness to participate in effective four-power guarantees of that peace. They are, perhaps, motivated to end the conflict, which they have exploited to gain influence in the Arab world, by their desire to avoid *direct confrontation with us. The* Soviets evidently do not want another war between Israel and Egypt. Their prestige is committed too greatly for them to allow Egypt to suffer another humiliating defeat. They seem to fear that if Egypt is not strong enough they would have to intervene even more directly and that such intervention would involve a confrontation with us.

In addition, the Soviets want to reduce the burden of supplying arms to the Arabs and are anxious to have the Suez Canal reopened to permit them to fill the vacuum left by British withdrawal from the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

I gained the impression that the Soviets have used their influence to encourage the Egyptians to move toward a peaceful solution, accepting Israel's right to exist. The Soviets have never supported the Arab call to drive the Israelis to the sea. They now contend that the United States should join them in demanding Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territory, conforming with their interpretation of the 1967 UN resolution. They disregard its ambiguity, designed to permit territorial rectification.

The Soviets now show greatest concern over the Middle East. In 1965 Kosygin told me it was North Vietnam. Soviet apprehension of direct conflict there was relieved by President Johnson's ending the bombing, though the war still causes tensions between us.

West Berlin

In Moscow, I was struck by the *marked narrowing of some of our* differences in recent years. Take West Berlin, which has been one of the most explosive postwar situations. In 1948 Stalin imposed a blockade on West Berlin. In 1959, I recall vividly Khrushchev telling me that he intended to sign a peace treaty with East Germany which he claimed would end allied rights in Berlin. He threatened war if we resisted. In 1961, in the face of Khrushchev's threats against West Berlin, President Kennedy partially mobilized our reserves.

Now, a decade later, discussions are taking place to remove West Berlin as a major trouble spot. There are difficult, unresolved problems, particularly that of uninhibited civilian access and of political ties between West Berlin and West Germany, but the important fact is that the four occupying powers and West Germany have now undertaken to attempt to resolve these questions. East Germany's position is unclear. I found a hopeful attitude in Moscow and Bonn.

Ratification of the treaties Chancellor Brandt has negotiated with Moscow and Warsaw depends upon satisfactory progress on Berlin. Agreement on Berlin would also open the way for a European security conference and make constructive action at such a conference more likely. A principal objective of such a conference would be to arrange a mutual balanced reduction of forces, thereby permitting us to withdraw troops from Europe without adverse impact.

Nuclear Arms

The most vital, long-range United States-Soviet issue is restraint in the nuclear arms race. I am concerned that the SALT talks are taking so long, even though both sides recognize their importance. Chairman Kosygin pointed out to us that we both already had more than enough nuclear weapons to destroy each other. Nevertheless, both sides have been escalating the *nuclear arms race while the talks* have been going on. Unfortunately, a freeze, even for a limited period, on testing and deployment of offensive and defensive nuclear weapons has not been proposed. Without such a freeze technological developments can outstrip the negotiations. *A limited agreement* on ABMs, provided it included radar, would slow down the arms race while we seek a more comprehensive agreement.

There is a real danger that in attempting to guard against every conceivable danger we may destroy the chance of reaching an agreement. Such risks as there may be in any agreement should be weighed against the terrible risks of unchecked expansion by both sides of their already dreadful nuclear capabilities.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

The Tomasini Affair, Gaullists, and Gaullism

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—Gaullists, whether they like to or not, will now have to admit that Gaullism has become an amorphous mass composed of elements with little more in common than the desire to get re-elected—much like the Democratic and Republican parties of the United States. The one thing the Gaullists thought they had in common—fidelity to Gen. de Gaulle's thinking—now appears to be their greatest point of disagreement.

One can be legitimately surprised that last week's Tomashi affair —which is almost certain to cost the Gaullist party chief his job—could get the attention it did. That it did only illustrates the fragility of the structure.

For what was Mr. Tomasini's sin? He was only doing what he always had been respected for doing: Speaking out, telling it as *it is, reflecting the mood of the* rank-and-file toilers who feel that they and the movement are being forgotten while the post-De Gaulle personalities transform what was supposed to be political philosophy into something secular, expedient and, yes, cheap.

So Mr. Tomasini—Toto to his friends—was elected party leader last month. He was a bit conservative, yes, but was honest, forthright, loyal and had the support of Mr. Pompidou—the real party leader. He was easily elected on the first ballot.

Then last week, Toto, at his first press conference since taking over from Robert Poujade, the new Environment Minister, sounds off. He says that he—that is, the party —doesn't agree at all with the government's liberalization policy at the state-run television network. Moreover, for some unknown reason, he accuses French judges of being "cowards," apparently because in his estimation they haven't been locking up enough trouble-making young leftists, although that same week they had locked up one—Gilles Guiot—who turned out to be innocent and was released.

The next day began Toto's calvary. He was accused not only *of balourdise—that is, making an* ass out of himself—but worse yet of shaking the whole Gaullist *structure, as though—even without* any political opposition to speak of—it was ready to fall. He was compared—unfavorably—to Spiro Agnew.

But the most serious criticism was also the most curious one: He was accused of acting as though Gaullism really was a political party; as though it was something more than a group of cheerleaders *ready to whoop and hooray behind* any piece of policy dictated from the top. In other words, for one dizzying moment there Toto thought he actually was what he nominally is (for the moment still), secretary-general of the Union of Democrats for the Republic, the Gaullist party.

Toto's misadventures should really be put in context. First of all, he was supported for his post by the party's right wing because most of the party belongs to that *wing. His appointment came just* after Mr. Pompidou's January mini-cabinet changes in which the Gaullist right wing got all the plums. Finally, Toto spoke out just one week after two old UDR stalwarts, Jacques Vendroux and Christian Fouchet, quit the party, mainly because they couldn't stand cohabitation with the new apostates, namely Mr. Chaban-Delmas.

So Toto had a bone to pick. His party was uneasy. The municipal elections were coming up. He thought he could pick up a few votes the easy way—knock the networks for their leftism; knock the judges for not locking up enough troublemakers.

"The government was furious," said one cabinet minister privately, "over a matter it found completely absurd." And a member of the party's Political Bureau confided this week that despite Tomasini's partial retraction of his remarks "everybody wants Tomashi's *hide,*" adding that he expected Toto to hand over his resignation April 1, at the next UDR central committee *meeting, just after the municipal* elections.

Both these men indicated that their indignation was caused by a needless rattling of the building, which is presently inhabited by so many divergent tenants that nobody is sure what gust of wind will bring it down.

The Tomasini affair already has had several effects. It has shown that Gaullism is based on a kind of St. Peter's Chair interpretation rather than on party doctrine or platform; that an apparent serious error of judgment was made at the Elysée in backing Tomasini, and that there is a serious rift growing between the party's left and right wings.

It has also refocused light on former Fourth Republic Premier Edgar Faure as the emerging leader of the Gaullist left. Mr. Chaban-Delmas tried hard to bring Mr. Faure into the cabinet last month, only to be vetoed by Mr. Pompidou, who was more attentive to the right wing.

But Mr. Faure, who had been quiet as a mouse since De Gaulle's death, started to speak out again last weekend, precisely the time Mr. Tomasini was embarrassing the party's right. He, like Toto, was critical of the government, but he was much more deft.

Mr. Faure criticized the government's regional policy, housing policy and new five-year plan, which he called "too mercantilistic." He described his program quite simply as "socialism."

Mr. Faure did not say he was ready to lead the 40 to 50 deputies in his Contrat Social movement outside the Gaullist party, but he did admit that his "situation would be more comfortable" if he did. It could certainly be taken as a warning. Few of the members of Mr. Faure's group can be too happy either over the recent cabinet changes or over the increasing influence of the party's right wing.

—Letters—

Belgian Hospitality

Under the heading "Cooling Belgium's Language War," (IHT, Feb. 19) Don Cook writes of emotional scenes of startled American families who have been forced by language inspectors in Flemish districts suddenly to transfer their children to a Flemish school because French is not spoken in the home.

Don't those families appreciate being dealt with as one of ours? One of the perpetrators of the amendments to our constitution abolishing freedom of the use of languages except for private communication, ex-premier Theo Lefèvre, back from the States, once told an audience here that he was elated over American hospitality which he could only compare to *our Flemish one.*

RAYMOND ENGELEN,
Brussels.

Danger From Left

Anthony Lewis did a service in telling of the reports of political imprisonments by the Soviet Union and in warning of the dangers from our own super-patriots. However, this service was destroyed by his predictable failure to warn against the attacks on our freedoms by the militant left whose arrogance, violence and lack of respect for the rights of others pose an equally grave danger to the "liberty and decency we enjoy." The silence of Mr. Lewis and other "liberals" about the left-wing attacks on liberty has enabled the right-wingers to exploit this issue and has contributed to the growth *of the extremism on both sides.*

ROBERT KLABER,
London.

Nixon's Poker

Whoever said that Nixon was a good poker player? Whereas a good poker player knows when to fold, he keeps raising!

LAWRENCE SILK,
Vienna.

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...N Reports ...i 'Genocide' ... Africa

...ments' Found ...l-Year Inquiry

...ED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. ...T).—A six-man team of ex-...r the Human Rights Com-...has reported after four ...f investigation that there ...lements of genocide" in the ...nt of black Africans in ...arts of southern Africa.

...cited actions in South Rhodesia and Portugal's ...les.

...as "elements of genocide." ...he removal of Africans to ...lands by the Rhodesian gov-...t and in South-West Africa South African government. ...working group was formed ...estigate human rights in ...n Africa. Their findings ...rafted in closed sessions here ...nth in preparation for the ... meeting of the Human Commission in Geneva.

...mmary of its report listed ...jects for closer investiga-

Deaths in Jails

...rding to the report, 340 of prisoners that were said ... taken place in South Afri-...ils in 1968 and 1969 were equately investigated.

members of the working appointed by the Human Commission in their per-...capacity and not as govern-representatives, were Luis ...and-Stens, a professor of ...ational law attached to the ...an Embassy in Washington; ...n Boye, a government ...utor and representative of ...l at the UN; Felix Arma-...law professor from Vienna; ...ir Jankovic, law professor Belgrade University; N. H. ...f the Ministry of Foreign of India, and Waldo E. ...on-Ramsey, a lawyer and ...ommissioner of Barbados in ...

...charge of "elements of ...de," in South African actions ...ased on events in 1968 and ...the Caprivi strip in eastern ...a (South-West Africa). The ...l for Namida reported to ...ecurity Council that South ...n police had killed 46 ...ans during disturbances and ...d 117 others. It also said ...,000 Africans had been ex-...from the strip to Zambia.

...the Portuguese territories of ..., Guinea and Mozambique, ...orking group said it "con-..." that "Portugal had carried ...ass executions of civilians ...f persons suspected of op-...the regime and had carried ...ollective punishment against ...ivilian population."

...d Cross Finds ... Ill-Treatment ... Brazil Indians

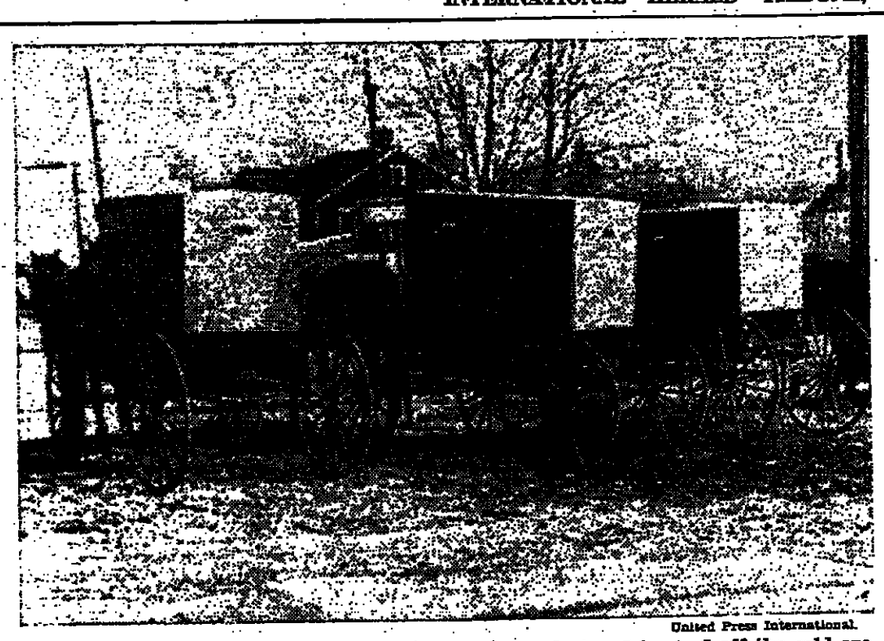
...EVA, Feb. 24 (UPI).—The ...ational Committee of the Red ...said yesterday that it has no evidence of massacres or ...l ill-treatment of Amazon-...ians in Brazil.

...committee said, however, ...gent measures are required ...tect tribes from disease, ...rition and sudden exposure ...lern civilization.

...lied on the Brazilian gov-...t to take greater care in its ...tion policies and give more ...es to those authorities re-...le for the task.

...comments were made in the ...oss report on an investiga-...arried out in the Amazon ... from May to August last ...llowing allegations ...at In-...ere being massacred. The ...was made available to the ...n government last Novem-... was made public only to-

...oughout its mission, no-...did it see any evidence of ...es or any sign of physical ...ment of Indian tribes or ...uals," the report said.



United Press International.

WINTERIZED BUGGIES—Modernly boxed in for comfort and to ward off the cold are these buggies belonging to Amish families shopping at stores in New Wilmington, Pa.

Two Cabinet Ministers Not Indicted

Top Spanish Court Drops Matesa Charges

By Richard Eder

MADRID, Feb. 24 (NYT).—The spreading political ramifications of Spain's biggest financial scandal were cut short today when the Supreme Court decided to issue no further indictments.

The court's decision is expected to diminish the political threat that the so-called Matesa scandal represented to the government. Two former cabinet ministers and the former head of the Bank of Spain have been indicted for negligence in handling public funds and 15 others have been indicted on charges ranging from negligence to fraud.

The scandal involved the granting of some $200 million in export credits to a textile machinery company, Matesa, owned by Jose Vila Reyes, a Catalan industrialist. When it turned out that a considerable part of the exports were imaginary, Matesa went bankrupt and Mr. Vila Reyes went to jail.

At today's session, attended by 65 judges, the court decided there were no grounds to indict Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo and Education Minister Jose Luis Villar Palasi. According to court sources the votes were 43 to 22 and 40 to 25, respectively.

Unanswered Question

The question that remains, and that has been the subject of the subsequent indictments and political scandal, is how high government officials and lending agencies could have allowed themselves to be bilked into making a fraudulent—or at least vastly overextended—business enterprise the No. 1 recipient of official export credits.

The surfacing of the Matesa case in mid-1969 led to a cabinet reshuffle in which the finance minister, Juan Jose Espinosa, and the commerce minister, Faustino Garcia Moncon, were replaced. They, as well as Mariano Navarro Rubio, head of the Bank of Spain, who also resigned, were subsequently indicted.

Investigation into the roles of two ministers who survived the reshuffle continued. Mr. Lopez Bravo was industry minister at the time of the Matesa affair, and Mr. Villar Palasi had served—before becoming minister—as Mr. Vila Reyes's attorney.

The high-level encouragement given to Matesa—its affairs were repeatedly discussed at cabinet meetings, and Mr. Vila Reyes received official honors as well as money—would have been politically explosive in any case. What made it more explosive was that it became part of the bitter factional fight within the regime.

Opus Dei

Mr. Vila Reyes had close connections with the so-called technocratic, or Opus Dei, faction in the cabinet, led by Planning Minister Laureano Lopez Rodo and Vice-President Luis Carrero Blanco. Both Mr. Lopez Bravo and Mr. Villar Palasi, as well as the two indicted ministers, belong to this faction.

Their rivals, the Falangists and syndicalists and other elements, whose power had been slipping steadily, saw in the Matesa case an opportunity to make a comeback. The Matesa case has been kept alive not only in the Supreme Court, which was handling the investigation, but in the Cortes, or parliament, where the Falangists and syndicalists are strong.

The opponents of Mr. Carrero Blanco and Mr. Lopez Rodo had hoped that the so-called "Opus" faction had been politically discredited by the Matesa affair and that Generalissimo Francisco Franco would choose a new cabinet.

Today's court decision, though it does not completely end Matesa as a political issue, takes much of the sting out of it as far as the Opus Dei group is concerned. The current expectation, therefore, is that any reshuffle undertaken by Gen. Franco in the next few months will leave the group in continued control of the cabinet.

$13 Million Worth of Drugs, 54 Sellers Are Seized in U.S.

By Ken W. Clawson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (WP).—Federal agents arrested 54 persons and seized nearly $13 million worth of narcotics last night in what Attorney General John N. Mitchell called "the largest federal crackdown ever on narcotics distribution by organized crime."

Announcing the latest drug sweep at a news conference today, Mr. Mitchell said 39 persons were arrested prior to the raids last night in seven cities.

The attorney general said he believed the latest raids "will make a substantial dent" in the hard narcotics traffic in areas where they were carried out. The arrests involved four crime syndicates which control 50 percent of the illegal drug traffic in New York and 70 percent of that in Chicago, Mr. Mitchell said.

Federal narcotics and FBI agents were after wholesalers with crime-syndicate connections, he said, rather than street drug pushers. The raids, carried out after 10 p.m. last night, netted "high-echelon figures" in the syndicates and hit New York, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Hartford, Conn., Baltimore and New Orleans.

Mr. Mitchell said it was purely a domestic operation, even though some "intelligence" on the drug traffic was gained from abroad.

Tomorrow Mr. Mitchell and John E. Ingersoll, director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, will fly to Paris to sign a protocol with French police authorities for free exchange of information on international narcotics trafficking.

The protocol commits the Direction Centrale de la Police Judiciare and the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics to exchange as soon as possible, within the framework of their respective laws, information concerning drug traffic. France is a key funneling point for narcotics smuggling from the Middle East to America.

U.S. authorities have also worked closely with the Turkish government in their escalating efforts to cut off the illegal traffic.

Announcing last night's operation, which was code-named "Flanker," Mr. Mitchell called it an "unqualified success" and said it would sever the supply lines of drug traffickers in the seven cities cited.

He said 32 persons are still being sought by federal agents. With the 54 arrested last night and the 89 picked up previously, the total of those seized or sought is 175.

Ring Infiltrated

Mr. Ingersoll told newsmen that a Narcotics Bureau agent infiltrated an organized crime unit in New York and was accepted as a member while he gathered information used in the crackdown.

The attorney general said 12 court-authorized wiretaps were used, 11 of them yielding "productive evidence." The longest one lasted 40 days, he said.

The key figure in last night's raids, Mr. Ingersoll said, was Pat Cioffi, identified by Justice Department officials as a vice-president of the International Union of Journeymen Barbers. Mr. Cioffi, identified as the kingpin of the four syndicates, was arrested in New York.

Mr. Mitchell said he hoped the impact of the latest raids would make the crime syndicates nationally reappraise their own trafficking in narcotics to consider the risks involved. Gambling, he said, still is organized crime's biggest moneymaker, with loan-sharking next. Drug traffic, he said, is farther down on the list but is still big.

The attorney general said federal agents seized 71 pounds of heroin, 49 pounds of cocaine and 250 pounds of marijuana, having a total street value of $12.8 million.

In addition, he said, agents seized cash totaling $431,341, 78 firearms and 35 automobiles.

Burma Head in London

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP).—General Ne Win, Burmese head of state, slipped quietly into London over the weekend for medical treatment.

Engels Erred on Reds and Pollution

By Dan Morgan

First of two articles.

AIR and water pollution and other menaces to ecology are not strangers to Eastern Europe and its Communist bloc. The extent of the problem is discussed by Dan Morgan of The Washington Post in two articles. Here is the first.

BELGRADE (WP).—"The factory town transforms all water into stinking manure," wrote philosopher Friedrich Engels of the squalid capitalist industrial centers of his time. He went on to predict that socialism would put a stop to the "present poisoning of air, water and land."

A century later the Communist countries of Eastern Europe are a long way from fulfilling Engels's environmental vision. In many places east of the Elbe, streams are indeed being turned into "stinking manure"—by untreated sewage and industrial waste from state-owned plants. Tons of sulphur-laden ashes from coal-burning power plants and factories desecrate acres of forest and cloud city skylines. And the overall visual impact of Eastern Europe—in contrast with the manicured highways of West Germany or the decorative villages of provincial France—is often one of shabbiness and neglect.

Last July in Budapest, the top Communist leaders of Eastern Europe formally recognized pollution as a problem when they called for the environment to be placed on the agenda of an East-West security conference.

A conference on the environmental situation has been called by the East European leaders in Prague for the spring, and some of the shackles have been taken off the controlled Communist press to enable it to expose the reasons for air and water pollution. In Poland—by far the most advanced in pollution control measures and public awareness of the problem—the resulting attacks on industrial violators have been described by one factory manager singled out as an offender as "sadistic."

The reason for this new mandate to the press is clear—an environmental crisis that has begun to equal the one already afflicting the West in some respects. Moreover, pollution now poses for the Communist leaders some fundamental choices between productivity and cost-saving on one hand, and steadily worsening conditions for work and recreation on the other.

As the Polish Baltic riots showed in December, Communist populations want better conditions for daily life. But pressure to cut production costs places a powerful check on extensive controls, and one which is aggravated by increasing competition for world markets and acute shortages of money for new technological advances.

The Vistula River, for instance, is the picturesque central artery of Poland from which a beautiful mermaid was said to have emerged centuries ago and chosen the site of Warsaw. Today Warsaw—otherwise one of the best designed cities in Eastern Europe—pumps most of its sewage untreated into the Vistula, and complete sewage treatment facilities may not be ready for as much as 10 years because of the tremendous engineering costs of driving a new pipe system through the underground rubble that lies beneath the newly built capital.

Belgrade sunsets take on a bluish hue from the haze of smoke that rises from the factories along the Sava River, but Czechoslovakia's northern Bohemian mining and industrial region may be the East bloc's dirtiest district. In northern Bohemia, darkness comes at noon. It is brought on by the mingling fumes from chemical and electric power plants that often become so dense that they force motorists to switch on their headlights in broad daylight on a sunny morning, as they drive past the moonscapes and slag heaps of Most and Usti on the Elbe.

The region reflects a classic conflict between state needs and human requirements. Since 1945, Czechoslovakia's use of coal for electrical power has tripled, and the next five years of industrial growth call for even greater power production. Like most of Eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia relies heavily for electrical power on the burning of soft brown coal, one of the dirtiest fuels known to man. Northern Bohemia is rich in it. Because the crumbly dusty substance cannot be transported easily and must be burned where it is mined, the area has borne the brunt of new electrical power installations.

Grim Statistics

Results are plain to see. The party newspaper, Rude Pravo, estimates that 50,000 acres have been damaged by chemical wastes in northern Bohemia, and that 17,400 tons of ash fall on the area every year. Evergreen forests have died out altogether in some places.

Workers at local factories have threatened to move to cleaner parts of the country, and the central government has responded with some concessions to local interests, such as a program of supplemental cheese and milk for children to combat health threats posed by pollution, and one-month fresh air vacations for the school children.

In 1969, a new electricity works for the area was approved by the Prague government. Since then, the district committee has been demanding such pollution mitigators as a 600-foot chimney to disperse ash more widely, and limits on the amount of coal that can be burned at the new site.

"It would be possible to eliminate the pollution, but it would double the cost of electricity," said Dr. Mirko Matyas of the local governing committee, and a specialist on the problem. The main threats to health are the toxic sulphur dioxide fumes, although the ash is extremely unpleasant. Gases are still below danger levels, Matyas says.

The problem of sulphur dioxide fumes is serious in Eastern Europe because of the continuing use of soft coal, whose sulphur content is roughly twice as high as that of hard coal. Eliminating it cheaply is a problem that has defied scientists in some 3,000 institutes around the world. Czechoslovak and Polish officials speak of installing a Japanese process for turning the sulphuric wastes into ammonium sulphur compounds—in effect by building a second plant next to the coal-burning installations. But the cost is prohibitive.

"It may be that this is a scientific problem that will not be solved until we no longer are burning coal," said a Prague chemist pessimistically.

Pollution in Czechoslovakia today seems curiously fitted to the present mood of political discouragement 30 months after the Soviet invasion. Perhaps the saddest of all reminders of an environmental crisis in the making is the city of Prague itself, once among the loveliest capitals in the world. Today, garbage piles up in back alleys and on humid or misty evenings, smog completely obscures the magnificent view of Prague Castle across the Vltava River.

Next: The problem in other Communist bloc nations and what's being done about it, if anything.

Barricades Down Again In Reggio

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Police who hoped their big push yesterday had wiped out resistance to the government went back to tearing down the same old barricades in the same poverty-stricken neighborhoods today.

With bulldozers and armored cars they rolled up to the bridges connecting Sbarre on the south and Santa Caterina on the north with the main part of this seaport scarred by eight months of rioting. Once more they broke down barricades on the city's main links to the Naples-Rome road and the airport.

Police wearing bulletproof vests had moved in yesterday with armored personnel carriers in a predawn raid which they hoped would remove the barricades for good. But when the sun went down last night, residents put up the barricades again—as they have every time that police have torn them down in the last eight months.

There was no resistance to today's raid.

This city of 160,000, a city as old as Rome, has gone into the streets countless times since last summer. It has counted five dead and hundreds injured in its protest against the rival town of Catanzaro being named capital of Calabria. One man has been killed in a Catanzaro bombing.

Army Help Futile

The central regime of Italy chose Catanzaro as capital after the nation voted last June to set up decentralized regional governments. The choice of the smaller (80,000) city touched off violence which a 15,000-man police force could not end here, even with occasional army help.

Rome eventually gave the final say on the capital to the Calabria regional council. Meeting in Catanzaro, it approved that city as capital last week.

Some Canadians Depend on Russia For Radio News

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Feb. 24 (AP).—Secretary of State Gerard Pelletier said yesterday he was "horrified" to learn that some northern residents depend on English-language radio broadcasts from Russia for their news.

He said a survey of listening habits in Canada's far north showed transmissions from Canadian radio stations do not reach certain Arctic Ocean communities.

A communications satellite planned by the government, he said, will enable the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. to broadcast to such remote areas.

Top Vatican Aide in Moscow For the First Time Since 1917

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (UPI).—The Vatican troubleshooter who smoothed relations with Yugoslavia and Hungary arrived in Mosco~ today, the first high-level Vatican visitor to the capital since Communism came to power here in 1917.

Archbishop Agostino Casaroli came to Moscow to deposit documents of ratification of the international treaty against the spread of nuclear weapons. The mission would normally be routine, but in this case it provided the Vatican with a rare opportunity for high-level talks with Soviet leaders.

The Rev. Casaroli, 56, conceded he will be ready to discuss the status of Roman Catholics in the Soviet Union and other matters.

When asked by newsmen if he planned to raise the issue of Catholicism in Russia, he replied: "I am open, and I hope to open [discussions]."

The Rev. Casaroli was met at the airport by Pavel Medvedovsky, the deputy chief of the West European affairs office of the Foreign Ministry, a middle-ranking diplomatic official.

"I am happy to come here in an effort for peace," the archbishop said. "I am also happy because the Soviet Union always has proved its appreciation for the Holy See's efforts for peace."

The Rev. Casaroli told newsmen as he left Rome that signing the treaty was the "official reason" for his trip, but added, "Naturally I think my presence in Moscow will give me the opportunity to meet various members of the Soviet government."

His trip repays two visits to the Vatican by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, in 1966, and last November. Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny also visited the Pope in 1967.

Vatican sources warned against expecting immediate sensational results from the trip. But they said the Rev. Casaroli's talks might help to improve the lot of the Soviet Union's estimated 3.2 million Roman Catholics, 1.4 percent of the population. The Soviet government has long looked on Roman Catholics with suspicion both because of their links with Rome and because most of them belong to national minorities in the Baltic republics.

W. B. Hartsfield, Atlanta Ex-Mayor, Is Dead at 80

ATLANTA, Feb. 24 (WP).—Former Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield, 80, who attracted national attention for the peaceful desegregation of his city's public schools in 1961, died here yesterday.

Mr. Hartsfield had been hospitalized since suffering a heart attack in December.

When he retired in 1962, Mr. Hartsfield, who was given the title of mayor emeritus, had served longer than any other big-city mayor. His tenure began in 1936 and was interrupted only for one term during World War II.

Ricardo J. Alfaro

PANAMA CITY, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Ricardo J. Alfaro, 88, internationally known jurist and former president of Panama, died yesterday after emergency intestinal surgery.

Mr. Alfaro, who was elected vice-president in 1922, assumed the presidency in January, 1931, after the country's first revolt against an elected government. He served until September, 1932.

Mr. Alfaro also served as Panamanian ambassador to the United States, later as foreign minister and in the 1960s was elected to serve as a jurist on the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

The government declared today a day of national mourning.

Nina Olivette

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (NYT).—Nina Olivette, 65, who in 1938 played the lead opposite Bert Lahr in the musical comedy "Hold Everything!", died Sunday in Polyclinic Hospital after a heart attack.

In private life she was Mrs. Harry Stockwell, wife of the musical comedy actor who is the father of Dean and Guy Stockwell, also actors, by a previous marriage.

Edward K. Skinner

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24 (AP).—Edward K. Skinner, 80, manager of the San Francisco Opera for 20 years, died Saturday.

Mr. Skinner joined the staff of the San Francisco Symphony in 1936 after a career as a rancher and miner. In 1951 he took on the added job of managing the San Francisco Opera.

Queen Decorates Cross

LONDON, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Queen Elizabeth yesterday decorated James Cross, the British official held captive in Montreal for two months last year by the Quebec Liberation Front. She presented him the insignia of a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

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Imprisonment of ex-RFE Man Ends Suddenly

...S. Student Baffled at Freeing by Czechs

...TERDAM, Feb. 24 (Reuters). ...ican student Fred Eidlin, ...d from Czechoslovakia to-...er serving seven months of ...-year sentence as a sub-... agent, said here later in ... that his release had come ...iently and fast that he was ...able to describe, his feelings.

...bout prior warning I was ... the plane to Amsterdam ...orning with a ticket for ...ork. You'll understand that ... giving comment I must first ... my thoughts," he told re-... during a brief stopover ...

Eidlin, 26, once worked for ...erican-financed Radio Free ..., which broadcasts to East-...urope. It is officially listed ...choslovakia as a subversive ...ation.

...was arrested last July while ...ourist visit to Czechoslovakia, ...tenced after a one-day trial ...gue on Dec. 18. His con-... was based on his associa-...ith RFE, where he had been ...arch assistant from August, ...o November, 1969.

...was not accused of commit-...ny crime in Czechoslovakia ... the visit which led to his ...

... Associated Press reported ...Mr. Eidlin looked well, al-... tired, and said he felt ...

...ore discussing publicly his ...onment, he said, "I want ... to my congressman (Frank ..., of Rochester, N.Y.). This is a delicate matter. I have been isolated for several months."



AP.

Fred Eidlin in Amsterdam.

[The AP said he denied ever visiting East European countries while working for RFE. "This was forbidden, with a penalty of being fired," AP quoted him as saying. It reported that he acknowledged visiting several East European nations between accepting the RFE job, in April of 1968, and actually starting work. "I arrived in Czechoslovakia in July, 1968, and was there during the invasion" by Warsaw Pact forces in the next month, he stated. AP said he reported being arrested "three and a half or four days" after returning to the country last July as a tourist.

[Mr. Eidlin's father is a native of the Crimea in the Soviet Union and his mother is from Bialystok, now an east Polish city, AP said.]

The young man said members of the U.S. Embassy had been allowed to visit him irregularly in his Pankrac Prison cell, which he had to share with three Czechoslovakians.

Two 'Benefits'

"At any rate I now speak fluent Czech and know a bit more about political practices in Eastern Europe," he said.

Mr. Eidlin said he wished to resume his studies in political science at Toronto University as soon as possible.

He said he had been released under Article 372 of the Czech penal code, which provides for a provisional release, followed by deportation, on condition that the offender serves out his sentence if he returns to the country.

Mr. Eidlin's release came as the result of an appeal by his Czech lawyer, Vaclav Petracek.

His trial is believed to have been intended as part of an East European campaign against Radio Free Europe, which is a thorn in the side of the Communist governments.

Poland has told West Germany that it regards the closing of the forth-coming normalization of relations between the two countries, and Czechoslovakia has maintained a steady propaganda barrage against RFE.

Gromyko Sees Yugoslav Official

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (AP).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met today with his Yugoslav counterpart, Mirko Tepavac, for discussions of bilateral relations and international problems.

The talks are viewed here and in Belgrade as another step in healing the breach in Soviet-Yugoslav relations caused by the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Yugoslav Premier Mitja Ribicic visited the Soviet Union last year in an attempt to improve relations marred by ideological differences between the two countries' Communist parties.

16 Drug Smugglers Reported Slain in Iran

TEHRAN, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Sixteen Iranian drug smugglers were killed last night in a gun battle with police units, according to press reports today.

The battle, which lasted several hours, was in the northwestern province of Azerbaijan, near the border between Iran and Turkey, the reports said.

The band had looted several villages and murdered several people, including police, during the past year, the reports added.

Retaliation Seen As Russia Expels Bonn Diplomat

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (AP).—A West German diplomat has been ordered to leave the Soviet Union for "activities incompatible with his diplomatic status," the West German Embassy revealed tonight.

An embassy spokesman said the order was directed against Immo Stabreit, a first secretary in the embassy's political section who has served in Moscow since 1966.

The spokesman would not comment on what the Soviet Union meant by the charge against Mr. Stabreit, but he pointed out the recent expulsion from Bonn of a Soviet diplomat the West German government said was a spy.

The embassy here said Ambassador Helmut Allardt had described the Soviet allegation against Mr. Stabreit as "groundless."

The spokesman would not elaborate on how or when the embassy was informed of Mr. Stabreit's expulsion, except to say that it happened "a short while ago." The embassy said Mr. Stabreit would leave by the end of this week for Bonn, where he was due to be posted in July.

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Paris Theater

Gorky's 'Enemies' Makes Belated Debut in France

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Maxim Gorky's "The Enemies" (Les Ennemis), written in 1906, is having a belated French première at the Théâtre de l'Est Parisien. Forbidden by Czarist censors, it was first staged by Piscator in Berlin and only in the 1930s was it produced in the Soviet Union, entering the repertory of the Academic Dramatic Theater in Leningrad and that of the Moscow Art Theater.

"Les Ennemis" pictures the clash between the administration and the workmen of a textile factory in the Russian provinces at the beginning of the century. It is an extremely didactic piece with frank emphasis on the socialist leaning of Russian workers and on the divergence of opinion among the members of an industrialist family when a partner of a firm is slain in a riot and the army called in to maintain order.

Gorky extracted some crude power from the class conflict, but a diffuseness—inherent in all his work for the stage—troubles the action which develops awkwardly by fits and starts, melodrama alternating with character studies. The bourgeois household with its reactionary types—the comic, senile general, the hard-headed factory owner who is murdered and his avenging wife and brother — and its ineffectual liberal members—representing the idle, dreaming intelligentsia of the Imperial twilight—is drawn rather uncertainly in the vague post-Chekhovian manner.

Gorky's "Lower Depths," his masterpiece, remains a monument to be admired on any tour of modern drama, but he also wrote several plays better than "Enemies." Artsibashev's Strindbergian consideration of marital relations, which bears the same title and is of the same vintage, is far superior.

Gorky's initial theatrical attempt, "The Smug Citizen," prompted by advice from Chekhov and Stanislavski, treats the class struggle theme more effectively with the wholesome, forward-looking life of a young, vital railroad worker contrasted with the suffocating atmosphere that prevails in a dull, conventional home. "The Last," with its blunt portrayal of a brutal policeman, belonging to a family of decadent nobles and moving in a circle of greedy relatives, has strong dramatic impact. In his late years, sketching again the pre-Revolutionary background, Gorky wrote two striking plays in "Yegor Bulichev" and "Dostigayev and the Others."

Arthur Adamov, the Russian-born playwright who became a prominent figure in the French literary avant-garde in the 1950s and who died last year, adapted "The Enemies" for this production. It is enacted competently by the TEP company under Guy Rétoré's exacting directorial guidance. Michel Raffaelli's costuming lends the period flavor, but scenically the production is not always in tune with the realistic script. The forest background of the first acts, with characters wandering about among the trees and distracting attention from the happenings up-stage, is hardly a happy device. The room in the factory owner's house in which the trial takes place has the look of a police courtroom, a needless loud-pedaling of emphasis.

Though one of Gorky's lesser achievements, it is interesting to see it again. His stage technique never attained the precision of the public man. Once asked to cite the most beautiful words he had ever heard, the frequently arrested political agitator replied at once: "Not guilty." In his dialogue for the theater and in his plot-maneuvers such directness is wanting.

• • •

The most curious casualty of the season is "La Fin de l'Eté," which was at the Théâtre Moderne. The work of a Polish contemporary of Gorky, Tadeusz Rittner, it was withdrawn without being accorded the traditional 30 performances granted the most miserable of flops in Paris. Its producer, angered by a set of hostile notices, terminated the run at once. Had it endured, it might well have found an audience among discerning theater-goers for it is a play of originality, charm and subtlety and it was admirably acted and staged and commendably adapted by Koukou Chanska and Jean Rochefort.

Rittner, a leading literary light of central Europe a generation ago, was a dramatist high above the routine show-shop manufacturer. He was an artist and this is disclosed in "La Fin de l'Eté" in which the flirtations that flower and fade at a seaside resort hotel are delineated in Chekhovian tones. His play deserved a better fate and its failure is to be doubly regretted for it has probably prevented—at least for the time being—the introduction of his other plays here.



"Maxim Gorky Returns to Russia"—a print commemorating his return after a political amnesty in 1913.

Putting American Zip Into the Royal Ballet

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—European productions of Broadway musicals usually leave an American wondering what became of the zip, the swing, the snap, the exuberance and the zest of the dance numbers.

Why, one asks, can't the boys and girls be that little bit quicker off the mark, jump that little bit higher, reach out that little bit farther?

Joe Layton thinks they can. And, as choreographer of many musicals, including "On the Town," "George M," "The Sound of Music," "No Strings" and "Once Upon a Mattress," he knows the requirements and the expectations. The difference, in his view, between American and non-American dancers, in the idiom of the musical, is that the Americans know what they can do; the non-Americans do not.

He has been in London the past few weeks proving his point, not with British dancers familiar with the conventions of the musical, but with the Royal Ballet touring company. With them he is doing a new ballet of his own design, his first for a classical company, called "The Grand Tour." Set in the 1930s to Hershey Kay arrangements of songs by Noel Coward, it opened in Norwich and will come to Covent Garden in April.

Learning

"It's not a question of what the dancers can or cannot do," he said during a rehearsal break a few days ago. "It's rather a matter of encouraging them to learn what they can do—and also, of course, what they should do."



Broadway choreographer Joe Layton.

Joe Layton can encourage by example as well as by instruction and exhortation. At 6 feet 3 inches and 175 pounds, and pushing 40, he is hardly anyone's idea of a ballet dancer, least of all towering and glowering, slouchily but observantly, on the sidelines, draped in a shapeless, almost knee-length old red sweater, as his dancers execute his figures. It is hard to see him as a graduate of Broadway dancing choruses ("Oklahoma!" among others) until, as inevitably happens in his rehearsals, he guts across a step, a movement, a gesture, by doing it himself.

"Confidence," he was saying, "is important; but there is also the question of what the dancer conceives his job to be. Classically trained dancers tend to fit character to the conventional devices of ballet. In the musical the dancing must be shaped to fit the character. In my things the dancers have to act, otherwise I fall flat on my face. I say to these kids, 'Just forget your perfect fifth position for a moment, and mean something, be somebody.'"

In "The Grand Tour" they have plenty of opportunity to practice what Layton preaches. It's all about a cruise, with Noel Coward and Gertrude Lawrence, Alice B. Toklas and Gertrude Stein, George Bernard Shaw, Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks among the passengers.

Layton has no inhibitions about imposing his conceptions upon a classical ballet, least of all with this young, accomplished company. "Anyway," he says, "I always use a high style based on ballet. But I make them put their heads and torsos at the wrong angle. Then it looks different, a bit twitchy."

Sometimes he happens on these devices in odd ways. A dance called "Spanish Panic" in "Once Upon a Mattress" included a memorable episode which required three steps on the right foot to each single step on the left. Layton had based it on directions in the script that read: "Side together, right, right, right." It turned out to have been a typographical error for "right, left, right"—but by that time, ballet history had been made.

There is one ingredient in his ballet achievements that Joe Layton never mentions when talking about them. But his dancers do. They sum it up, rather breathlessly, in one word: Work.

Not that anyone is complaining. According to Layton, "Everybody is so good, they all work so hard, that I hate to see it finished." And Doreen Wells, who dances (sorry, acts) Mary Pickford, returns the compliment: "I've never worked so hard, or such long hours. But I'll be sorry to see him go."

French Designers Debate Anarchic State of Fashion

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Vogue magazine and the French government radio station France-Inter got together this morning with fashion designers André Courrèges, Pierre Cardin and Marc Bohan (Dior) to try to make some sense out of the crumpling couture story.

The round table also included several fashion editors and a handful of celebrities such as composer Serge Gainsbourg and painter Vincent Roux.

The original idea was to have the designers defend their styles which, this season, have been pulled to pieces by the international press. The main target should have been Yves Saint-Laurent—but Saint-Laurent was off to Marrakesh.

As in most round tables, the discussion took off in a series of rather void sidetracks—such as: "Is the press responsible for the fashion fiasco?" Or: "How come couture has lost its influence in the world?"

Survival Story

Courrèges, dressed in a startling baby-blue snowsuit, took over and declared that, despite a poor season, all is not lost because the world is craving for quality. The main thing, he said, is to survive and remain true to oneself. As a typical example of success-survival stories, he cited, of course, Chanel.

Cardin, with more realism, admitted that nobody believed in Paris any more. "It's a sad thing to say but I've been all over the world and I must confess that Paris no longer holds the place it once had." A remarkably prosperous couturier, who has made millions through a clever licensing program (which takes in anything and everything, including chocolate packaging), Cardin revealed that those fashionable ladies who wear haute couture dresses get them free or at half-price. What is more, they are right. "No woman in her right mind wants to pay $1,500 for a dress these days," he said. The designer's role, Cardin added, is to function as an idea laboratory which will be developed by an efficient ready-to-wear industry.

For Cardin, couture's only future is democratic.

Asked if they thought about actual women when they designed clothes, the couturiers collided head-on. Courrèges said: "I have a wife and every time I create a new line, I consult with her for hours. I want to understand her needs." For Cardin, this was sheer nonsense. "Creation," he said, "is done in solitude. It is the result of personal fermentation." For Bohan, a gentle, middle-of-the-road designer: "Abstraction doesn't interest me," he said. "I try to give women what they want."

Asked if homosexuals were qualified to design dresses for women, Cardin quipped: "Homosexuality has nothing to do with creation. Real men couldn't do it, anyhow. They'd be too partial. They want their women naked."

Lost Leadership

On the midi fiasco, the couturiers conceded defeat in one big mea culpa act. "I've always been against long skirts," Courrèges said, "but I had to give in to keep my workrooms going." For Cardin, "Long skirts came from England—and that's the drama. Paris designers lost their sense of leadership and let themselves be influenced by outside fashions."

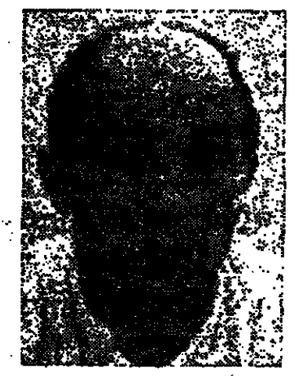
But Cardin did not dismiss the midi as a complete fiasco because, while it failed in daytime wear, he said, it brought back the ailing evening gown.

At one point, all couturiers had to admit that the failure of the midi was due, largely, to the resistance of the American market. Courrèges went even further. America, for him, is trying to play first fiddle and dethrone Paris and "I, for one, won't tolerate it," he said.

The fact that couture seems to be in a state of anarchy and losing its grip on world fashions, the couturiers concluded, is only a reflection of our confused times. But, as Dior's president Jacques Rouet hopefully put it, Paris is still Paris.



Marc Bohan



Courrèges

Entertainment in New York

Plays

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—This is how drama critics rate the new plays and movies in New York:

"Hedda Gabler," alternating weekly at the Off-Broadway Playhouse Theater with "The Doll's House," already in repertory, was highly praised by two critics. Jack Gaver of United Press International reported that Claire Bloom—who leads the cast in both plays—"handles the role with a sort of genteel toughness that results in an honest Hedda. Just as she is a fine Nora in 'A Doll's House' Miss Bloom turns in a matching performance as Hedda, ably meeting the demands of an entirely different character." According to Clive Barnes in the New York Times: "Of the three great Heddas I have seen this year I feel fairly confident that Miss Bloom's is the one that Henrik Ibsen would most readily recognize as his own creation."

"School for Wives," Molière's comedy in a new English verse translation by Richard Wilbur at the Broadway Lyceum Theater was a hit with both critics who reported. "Wilbur manages the delicate nicety of putting immediate relevancy into the 300-year-old original without disturbing its plumed period ambiance," declared William Glover of Associated Press. Clive Barnes concurred: "A large part of the reason for what must be termed a Molière revival in North America is the excellence of the new verse translation. Although once in a while Wilbur slips into a conversational anachronism—the phrase 'How is your love-life?' jars in an 18th-century street—the effect is fresh and pure." As Arnolphe, Brian Bedford is "more or less perfect," Barnes said.

"Acrobats" and "Line," a double bill by Israel Horovitz at the Theater de Lys, was praised by two reviewers, got five mixed and three negative reactions. Timesman Clive Barnes said: "It is fairly easy to see what 'Line' is about, but rather more difficult to see why it is about it. Mr. Horovitz's purpose is clear enough. He wants to tell us that the rat race is absurd, that our competitiveness only feeds our own need for competition. The meaning beneath his words is far too obvious, so that we feel, eventually, a little cheated. "But Mr. Horovitz can write true and dazzling dialogue. . . . Also he can create real people. Director James Hannerstein organized everyone with unobtrusive effectiveness, and I liked the cast."

"Do It Again," described as a "musicade" with Gershwin songs, conceived and directed by Bert Convy with musical arrangements by William Cox, got a poor review from Clive Barnes in The Times: "This show is so corny that I am surprised that they don't give spare box-tops for bargain-price silverware with the tickets. Mr. Convy's production style is based on such devices as girls bending their knees in unison and swaying, or hand-palm waving or head-waggling. In their time having a certain authority, these are now weak little giggling things. . . ."

"Things That Almost Happen," Claude McNeal's three one-acters which opened at the Provincetown Playhouse, were panned in The Times by Mel Gussow: "In common, they are devised situations, forced crises and difficult to sit through. They start—slowly—and proceed slowly—and start again—and then finish—sort of—like this sentence." Mr. McNeal directed the evening.

Movies

"Ramparts of Clay," directed by Jean-Louis Bertucelli, "defines the primeval existence of a tiny, remote village of rock salt handcutters in Tunisia with a mute, photographic eloquence that goes all the way back to Robert Flaherty's 'Man of Aran'," Howard Thompson of The Times writes. "If it, purity and skill were matched by power, 'Ramparts of Clay' would have been a masterpiece. Why quibble? The picture is fascinating and haunting. See it, by all means."

"Julius Caesar," directed by Stuart Burge, "with a perfectly viable cast headed by Jason Robards, Charlton Heston and John Gielgud, is generally as flat and juiceless as a dead haddock," according to The Times's Howard Thompson. His conclusion: "It's hopeless."

"How do I Love Thee?," directed by Michael Gordon with Jackie Gleason, Rick Lenz, Maureen O'Hara, Shelley Winters and Rosemary Forsyth, "concerns a relationship that might in a better movie prove both touching and complicated," Roger Greenspun wrote in The Times. "For all the care that has been expended on this film, it might as well have been the first run-through of a television pilot with a lot of polishing still to be done before presenting itself for oblivion."

On the Arts Agenda

Wagner's "Tannhäuser" weighs heavily in current French opera schedules. At Lyons, a current series of performances ending Feb. 28 has Nancy Tatum and Dany Barraud sharing the role of Elisabeth, Hermin Esser and Gisélbert Kassel in the title part, and Ruth Hesse as Venus. The staging is by Manfred Hubricht with sets by Wolfram Skalicki, and the conductor is Theodor Guschlbauer. On Feb. 27 and 28 at Strasbourg, Liselotte Rebmann, Charlotte Berthold and Ernst Kozub are in the principal parts in a production by Wolfgang Windgassen, the noted tenor who is the new opera director in Stuttgart. In Rouen, on March 5 and 7, Helga Dernesch, Kozub and Walter Kreppel as the Landgrave head the cast.

• • •

"Carmen," a ballet by John Cranko to a score commissioned for the work from Wolfgang Fortner, will be given its world premiere Feb. 28 by the ballet company of the Württemberg State Theater in Stuttgart. Marcia Haydée will dance the title role, which has sets and costumes by Jacques Dupont. Ashley Lawrence will conduct. Other performances are scheduled for March 4 and 6.

Art in Rome

Roman Views From the 17th to the 19th Century. National Print Cabinet, Farnesina, Via della Lungara 230. Through May.

In the time of swords and periwigs, when gentlemen wore coats of paduasoy and did not know how to take snapshots, they came home from Rome laden with watercolors and drawings by the *vedutisti* which were to remind them of those lovely hours spent idling under classic ruins. In this charming array, only few views rise above delightful essays, architectural renderings in smoky tones. Van Wittel, who eventually changed his name to Vanvitelli, made one of the best: a shadowed corner of the Palatine conjures up that strange space resonant with the past in clear daylight which one sometimes finds up there. Van Der Ulft furnished a heroic vision of the Castel Sant'Angelo with an unbelievably large fluttering flag. Canaletto reduced the grandness of the Colosseum to fine, pretty drawing-room proportions. The large sweep of the true "great" artist is evident only in one or two calm wash drawings by Claude Lorrain. Most of the *vedutisti* were foreigners, many Flemish or Dutch; among the Italians only two were born in Rome. It is a pity the print cabinet owns no Ingres; for his magnificent Roman drawings would have complemented this group so very well. As it is, it provides a source of study and enjoyment for the connoisseur.

• • •

Giovanni Puma. Fiamma Vigo. Through February.

Tiny black signs flit back and forth over bare canvas, sometimes accented by sun colors. Though not decided on a clear style, Puma's playful statements are humorous and promising.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

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...nn Central Default on ...8 Million

...r Follow Subsidiary Bankruptcy Filing

...DELPHIA, Feb. 24 (AP-...nn Central Co., which has ...d not to follow its Penn ... Transportation Co. sub... into reorganization pro... under the bankruptcy act, ...d on some of its debts last ...

... $28 million of promissory ...ritten by a European sub... and guaranteed by Penn ... Co. came due last Thurs... ...d note holders have not ...aid.

...rangements cannot be made ...editors to extend the ma... ...n about $50 million overdue ...n to become overdue notes, ...Central Co. will have to file ...akruptcy, according to an ...y for the company.

Subak, an attorney for Price & Rhoades which is ...oting Penn Central Co. in ...tions with holders of the ...ding notes, said the com... ...nt a letter to shareholders ...g liabilities of $59 million, ... the notes, and assets of ...llion.

...ouldn't say we have de...," said Archibald Johnson, ...Central's secretary. "Nego... ...s are still going on to extend ...tes," he said.

...main asset of Penn Central ...the Penn Central Transpor... ...Co., operator of the nation's ... railroad, which filed for ...ization under the Federal ...ptcy Act last June. Besides ...ilroad, the transportation ...y owns hundreds of millions ...ars in valuable real estate. ...es the railroad, Penn Cen... ...owns only the international ...ary that issued the notes ...which has no assets of its ...nd two small oil companies ...d a year ago for $21 million ...erred shares. The oil firms, ...r, are suing to have the ...tion overturned.

...overseas subsidiary is Penn ...l International NV.

...New York, two banks that ...f million of the Penn Cen... ...Co.'s notes, filed suit in ... court to collect repayment ...the securities brokers that ...nd recommended the notes. ...uit did not name Penn Cen... ...or its subsidiaries as de...dants.

...erican Express International ...ng Corp., the overseas bank... ...subsidiary of American Ex... ...Co., and Union Bank of Los ...s are suing R. W. Press... & Co. and Ufitec SA Union ...ière, two securities firms ...andled exclusive sale of the ...n Europe last spring.

...companies alleged they and ...purchasers of the notes ...been compelled to consent ...refinancing of the notes ...accept in exchange an "in...tial" cash payment plus 15... ...securities of either Penn ... Co. or its transportation ...ry, "which are worth sub... ...ly less than face value."

...nault to Spend ...illion Francs Lift Its Output

...3. Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).— ...plans to spend about 6 bil... ...ncs ($1.08 billion) over the ...ve years to raise output ...e than 1.5 million motor ... in 1975 from 1.15 million ...

...971. Renault does not ex... ...ports to rise at the same ...te as in 1969 and 1970— ...30 percent, respectively— ...Dreyfus, chief executive of ...e-owned firm, said in an ...w today.

...objective this year is one ...olidation rather than any ...lar gain," he said.

...efforts involving new ...output and marketing net... ...ave been directed to meet... ...ropean and world com... ..., and we intend to pursue ...elop our action," he said. ...ave doubled our (annual) ...ents to 500 million francs ...964 to 1967, and again to ... francs from 1967 to 1970," ...ted out.

...ief of Asian Bank Urges ...lder Development Plans

...TLA, Feb. 24 (NYT).— Watanabe, president of the Development Bank, today ...ed the nations of Asia to ...ke economic development ...ered by national prejudices ...litical considerations.

...Watanabe addressed the spe... ...nary session here of the ...sultative committee meeting ...Colombo Plan. Ministerial-...presentatives from 23 na... ...e attending the three-day ...ion, which began yesterday. ...old-spoken Japanese presi... ...f the bank urged Asian ...to make bold if difficult ...s in fully utilizing their ...t natural resources and in ... harnessing "the green ...on."

...akes little or no economic ...se each country in Asia to ...self-sufficient in rice just ...it is technically possible to become so. . . . What would happen to the export markets of traditionally rice-exporting Thailand and Burma," Mr. Watanabe asked.

He proposed that some countries not embrace the green revolution but concentrate instead on expanding the output of their traditional agricultural products. These nations, he said, should fully exploit their natural resources so as to fill the world's markets with Asian timber, iron, palm oil and petroleum. He also urged that these exports be partially processed to increase their value.

Mr. Watanabe also appealed to developed nations to aid the export-oriented industrialization of developing countries through both loans and tariff policies.

Later, in a closed business session, the ministers discussed the need to incorporate population control in their development programs.

NEWS AND NOTES

Investment Rules Eased

French rules governing direct foreign investments that involve acquisition of 20 percent or more of the capital of French firms have been partially eased in compliance with Common Market regulations. New decrees published in the Official Gazette replace legislation in force since 1967, empowering the government to postpone or reject applications for direct investments within two months. This clause has been removed insofar as it affects EEC countries' direct investments in France and French investments in the EEC.

RCA Sells to Chile

Chile and RCA Corp. signed an agreement to sell Chile 51 percent of RCA's subsidiary there. RCA will keep 49 percent of the electronics manufacturing enterprise, but full nationalization is expected within ten years.

Singer Acquires Builder

Singer Co. has acquired the Besco group of companies, a West Coast home building organization with about $57 million in sales and earnings of about $4 million in 1970, in exchange for preferred stock convertible into 954,090 shares of Singer common (worth about $67.26 million) over a period from April 1, 1976, to April 1, 1980.

NYSE Membership

The New York Stock Exchange membership committee has voted to defer a decision on the matter of institutional membership pending the outcome of a study being undertaken by William McChesney Martin jr., former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Japanese Profits Off

Pre-tax earnings of 233 major Japanese firms which closed their half-yearly accounts on Nov. 30, 1970, showed a 1.5 percent decline from the previous six months, the national tax agency reports. Lower profits were reported in the chemical, non-ferrous, electric appliance and transportation machinery industries, while the construction, ceramics, machinery-building, textile, petroleum refining and precision machine industries generally showed increases.

Cunard Reports a 1970 Loss Of £1.9 Million; Dividend Cut

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—Cunard Steam Ship Co. today reported a 1970 loss of £1.9 million ($4.6 million) compared with a net profit of £3.2 million in 1969.

The directors recommended a dividend of 5 percent, down from 12 1/2 percent a year earlier. They said the government, which aided the company financially, withheld consent to the payment of a proposed special additional dividend of 7 1/2 percent. This would have come from surplus on the recent sale of the firm's London headquarters building.

Revenues were £57.78 million, down from £59.73 million in 1969.

The directors said the 1970 deficit included losses of associated companies at £1.7 million against a £1 million loss a year earlier. The 1970 loss resulted from adopting a practice recommended by the Institute of chartered accountants, they said.

Midland Bank

Midland Bank, one of the big four British banks, today reported a £9 million ($21.6 million) leap in pre-tax profits in 1970 to £45.4 million.

Profits after taxes rose to £25.2 million from £19.1 million in 1969.

The bank raised its dividend payment for the year to 16 percent against 15 percent a year ago.

Four European Central Banks Buy Dollars as Rate Sags

ZURICH, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—Four European central banks collectively acquired between $500 million and $700 million in supporting the dollar today at its lowest permitted rate in foreign exchange markets, dealers estimated.

For the first time in several months, the Swiss central bank was forced to intervene, taking in between $150 million to $200 million, Swiss dealers said.

The amount was exceeded, however, by dollar purchases of the Bundesbank, estimated by Frankfurt dealers to total about $350 million.

Both the Bank of England and the Belgian national bank also absorbed dollars, dealers said, but the combined total was thought to be less than $200 million.

Dollar sales to central banks have increased since interest-rate policies between the United States and Europe have become divergent, pushing the yield on European currencies higher than dollars.

In Brussels, foreign exchange sources said the Belgian national bank purchased about $10 million at the official floor intervention price of 49.625 Belgian francs to the dollar.

U.S. Gold Stock Fell Last Month By $32 Million

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. gold stock dropped $32 million in January to $11.04 billion, the Treasury reported today.

Total international reserve assets held at the end of January rose to $14.699 billion, a gain of $212 million from a month earlier.

It was the third consecutive monthly decline in the gold stock, but the drop trailed the $406 million decline in December.

The U.S. holdings of special drawing rights (SDRs) rose to $1.468 billion from $851 million a month earlier.

On Jan. 1, the United States was given its second allocation of SDRs totaling $717 million.

Convertible foreign currencies in January fell to $491 million from $629 million a month earlier and the U.S. reserve position in the International Monetary Fund fell to $1.7 billion at the end of January.

French Bank Reserves

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Compulsory reserves on the credits French banks grant were added today to the already existing minimum reserve requirements on deposits, the official journal said.

Bank Rate Cut By Canadians

OTTAWA, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of Canada today cut its bank rate to 5 1/4 from 5 3/4 percent—the second such signal of slackening credit conditions in nine days.

The central bank rate, which governs interest charged by the bank on loans to commercial banks and investment dealers, had been lowered by one-quarter of a point from 6 percent on Feb. 15.

Bank governor Louis Rasminsky said the latest, more substantial reduction was made "to further the development of credit conditions in Canada appropriate both to domestic economic circumstances and to the strength of our international payments position."

Mr. Rasminsky was referring to a desire by federal authorities to see development of easier credit conditions generally in Canada, thereby encouraging investment that would generate business activity and jobs.

His comment on the international payments position was a reference to an inflow of U.S. currency attracted by interest rates sharply higher here than in the United States.

The bank reduced its rate apparently to ease the upward pressure on the floating Canadian dollar, which has been trading in New York at 98 U.S. cents bid.

The nation's largest commercial bank, Royal Bank of Canada, said it will cut its prime rate to 6 1/2 from 7 percent, effective March 1.

After the Feb. 15 bank rate cut, Toronto Dominion Bank cut its prime rate to 6 3/4 percent, but other banks did not follow.

Other Canadian banks that reduced their prime rate to 6.5 percent today were Toronto-Dominion Bank, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Provincial Bank of Canada, Bank of Montreal, and Bank of Nova Scotia, all effective March 1.

Big Rise Seen In Outlays by U.S. Business

11% Jump in 1971 Is Forecast by Rinfret

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (WP).—Capital spending by U.S. business will rise by a "surprising" 11 percent to a record $89.43 billion in 1971, economist Pierre Rinfret predicted yesterday.

The figures, based on a semi-annual survey of capital spending plans conducted by Rinfret-Boston Associates, are considerably higher than the 2 to 3 percent increase expected by most economists.

Announcing the results of the survey, Mr. Rinfret said spending for plant and equipment will be much larger in non-manufacturing industries, especially utilities, communications and commercial areas, than by manufacturers. "The increase in capital expenditures by non-manufacturing industries will exceed the increase in manufacturing outlays by an overwhelming 100-to-1 margin," he said.

Survey to Continue

The preliminary results are based on responses from 65 percent of the companies surveyed, representing 40 percent of all capital outlays, according to Mr. Rinfret. The survey will continue until answers are received from 90 percent, but he does not expect the result to change very much.

Mr. Rinfret said the survey results surprised him. He said that last fall a similar survey projected an increase of 8 percent in spending, but that it was not announced because "I didn't think anybody would believe it," he said.

As a result of the anticipated jump in capital spending, Mr. Rinfret said, industry borrowings from banks should increase. "That's where the money is," he said.

He noted that utilities would continue to use long-term markets, but added that he expects a general shift away from the pattern of 1970, when demand for bank credit dropped off and longer-term credit markets were used heavily.

The increase in loan demand should mean that interest rates are headed back up, he said. "I would say that we're now at the low in interest rates," he said.

Last fall the onetime adviser to President Nixon said he predicted that the 1971 gross national product would be around $1,055 billion. "The capital spending figures would increase that, but I don't know by how much," he added.

PPG Industries Spending

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—PPG Industries Inc. will spend more than $100 million in capital expenditures during 1971, Robinson F. Barker, chairman and chief executive officer, told security analysts today.

In 1970, the diversified Pittsburgh-based company spent a record $153 million on new plant and equipment.

IRS Seminars In Europe Assist U.S. Taxpayers

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The U. S. Internal Revenue Service's office of international operations released today a schedule of European seminars to help citizens, resident and non-resident aliens of the United States in preparing their U. S. income-tax returns if they are required to file one.

A spokesman at the embassy here said Americans needing assistance should contact the nearest U. S. embassy, consulate or mission for up-to-date information on the times and types of seminars. Taxpayers will not be given individual appointments, he said.

The schedule:

AUSTRIA: Vienna - March 19 through March 29.
BELGIUM: Brussels - March 30 through April 7.
DENMARK: Copenhagen - Feb. 25 through March 1.
ENGLAND: London - Present through June 15
FRANCE: Nice - March 26 through March 30; Paris - Present through June 15 (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only).
GERMANY: Berlin - March 9 through March 13; Bonn - Present through June 15; Bremen - March 5 and 8; Frankfurt - March 29 through April 1; Hamburg - March 2, 3 and 4; Munich - March 16 through 24; Stuttgart - March 25 and 26.
ITALY: Florence - April 5, 6 and 7; Genoa - March 31, April 1 and 2; Milan - March 18 through March 23; Naples - March 9 through March 17; Rome - Present through June 15; Turin - March 24 and 25.
THE NETHERLANDS: Amsterdam - April 14; The Hague - April 8 and April 13.
SWITZERLAND: Berne - March 8 and 9; Geneva - Present through March 5; Zurich - March 10 through March 18.

Central Bank Governor

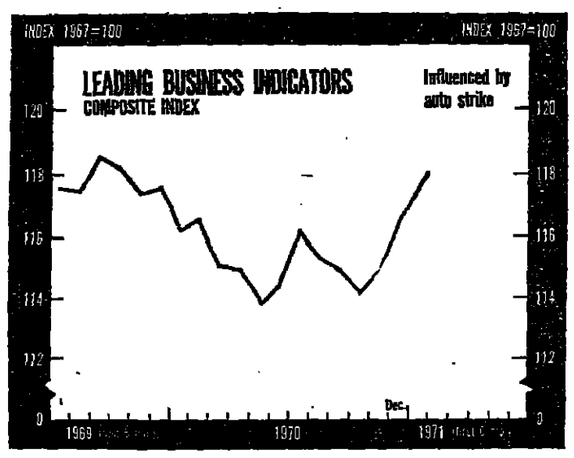
THE HAGUE, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—F.F.P. Meyjes, deputy governor of the Netherlands Bank, will become governor on April 1, succeeding J.H.O. van den Bosch, who will retire, it was announced today.

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Leading Indicators in U.S. Rose 1 Percent in January

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—The composite index of "leading" economic indicators—which are supposed to show which way the U.S. economy is headed—rose 1 percent last month to 118.1 percent of the 1967 average, the Commerce Department reported today.

This was the third consecutive monthly increase in the leading indicators, though the January rise was less than the upward revised 1.8 percent advance in December.

The index now is 1.6 percent above the year earlier 116.2 percent, the report said.

Harold C. Passer, Assistant Commerce Secretary for economic affairs, said the leading indicators suggest "that the economy will continue to expand in the months ahead."

He said the increase reflects "a continuing rebound from the auto strike and general strength among those indicators little affected by the strike."

The January advance was both vigorous and broadly based, he noted.

Because of erratic month-to-month movements and the preliminary nature of the January data, a more meaningful picture can be obtained by examining the 2.3 percent gain in the index from August through January—with new housing permits and common stock prices showing the most pronounced vigor—he said.

Israel Draws Loan Equal to $20 Million

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI).—The International Monetary Fund today announced a foreign currency loan equal to $20 million to help Israel's international monetary reserve position.

The IMF said it has agreed to a purchase by Israel of $20 million—$15 million of which is to be drawn in deutsche marks and the balance in Italian lire.

Big Board Prices Gain As Turnover Picks Up

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange today continued their upward trend which began yesterday after four consecutive sessions of losses. Prices closed higher on a broad front although they were unable to hold all of the gains made earlier in the session. Trading was slow.

Brokers said the upswing was helped by the report that the leading economic indicators rose in January.

However, once the effect of this news wore off, the market lost some of its gains. The Dow Jones industrial average, which was up more than 7 points earlier, finished at 875.62 for a gain of 5.62.

Await Downward Adjustment

Brokers said trading was slow because many investors apparently were looking for further downward adjustments. Analysts said the market needed a corrective period, following its strong gains in previous weeks, before it can resume a determined advance. The analysts see further gains after a pronounced correction.

Volume rose to 15.93 million shares from 15.08 million shares yesterday.

Fanny May topped the active list, easing 3/4 to 66 1/4. Turnover included a block of 257,000 shares at 65 3/4.

Columbia Pictures was active and up 5/8 at 14 7/8. The company reported lower profits.

Atlantic Richfield, recently depressed in the wake of a report that the Alaskan pipeline would be delayed, ticked on 3 1/4 at 68 in active trading. Late yesterday, the company announced a "significant" oil find on the Alaskan North Slope.

British Petroleum, which has North Slope interests near Arco, gained 3/4 to 11 7/8.

Amerada Hess, also involved in Alaskan oil development, gained 2 1/3 to 52.

Glamour issues were strong with point or more gains scored by IBM, Burroughs, Memorex, Disney, Automatic Data Processing, Honeywell and Avon Products.

Gulf, Mobile & Ohio added 1 3/8 at 79 3/8 and traded as high as 80 1/4. A government spokesman said there is no imminent decision on the bid to take over the road by the Illinois Central, which eased 1/4 to 42 7/8.

TWA reported a loss in January operations and eased 1/4 to 18, while other airline stocks firmed.

J. C. Penney gained 1/4 to 62 1/4.

Drug stocks were mixed as Abbott gained 1 3/8 to 80 1/4, Merck dropped 1 to 95 1/4, Lilly eased 1/2 to 114 1/8, Smith, Kline & French was up 7/8 at 55 1/2, Miles Laboratories was unchanged at 49 3/4 and Warner-Lambert, which listed higher profits yesterday, dropped 2 5/8 to 71 3/4.

In the machine tool group, Monarch eased 3/8 to 19 1/2, Cincinnati Milacron was off 1/2 at 41 1/4, Brown & Sharp eased 1/8 to 11 7/8 and Acme Cleveland was up 1/4 at 14 3/4.

Celanese, which reported lower earnings yesterday, lost 1 5/8 to 66 1/2.

Ling-Temco-Vought gained 1 to 13 5/8. After the close, the company said it has a proposal to sell its 100 percent interest in Okonite for $40.5 million to Alpha-Omega.

Among other active issues, Sony fell 3/8 to 18 7/8, Texas Gulf Sulphur closed at 21, up 1/2.

Zenith rose 1/2 to 43 5/8. The Supreme Court ruled today that Zenith is entitled to triple damages from a Hazeltine unit in a long-standing private anti-trust dispute. Hazeltine fell 1 1/8 to 8 7/8.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices advanced on a broad front. The index rose .20 to 25.16. Advances led declines 650 to 272 with 204 unchanged.

Company Reports

Allied Chemical

Fourth Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	320.7	320.15
Profits (millions)	18.75	18.92
Per Share	0.68	0.68
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,348.5	1,316.06
Profits (millions)	68.35	68.03
Per Share	2.47	2.44

Allied Supermarkets

Second Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	238.7	200.2
Profits (millions)	— 0.85	0.73
Per Share	— 0.22	0.19
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	532.3	451.8
Profits (millions)	— 2.11	1.64
Per Share	— 0.54	0.42

Borden Inc.

Fourth Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	459.3	479.66
Profits (millions)	12.31	9.9
Per Share	0.42	0.34
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,827.3	1,891.9
Profits (millions)	53.99	50.25
Per Share	1.83	1.73

Cowles Communications

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	145.8	158.9
Profits (millions)	0.65	—1.88
Per Share	0.16	—0.47

* 1970 net is after extraordinary gains of $2.83 million or 74 cents a share. Net the previous year reflected an extraordinary loss of $2.17, or 54 cents a share.

Singer

Fourth Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	589.3	598.7
Profits (millions)	20.32	24.51
Per Share	1.15	1.44
Year		
Revenue (millions)	2,125.0	2,068.0
Profits (millions)	75.12	80.04
Per Share	4.25	4.66

Swift & Co.

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	714.1	765.6
Profits (millions)	8.55	6.39
Per Share	0.67	0.49

Squibb Beech-Nut

Fourth Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	181.7	163.25
Profits (millions)	13.86	12.27
Per Share (Diluted)	0.73	0.65

Stanley Works

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	257.6	257.8
Profits (millions)	12.5	12.32
Per Share	3.53	3.46

Texas Gulf Sulphur

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	219.5	239.3
Profits (millions)	45.83	61.47
Per Share	1.51	2.02

U.S. Shoe

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	76.2	71.2
Profits (millions)	3.08	2.98
Per Share	0.47	0.45

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970-71 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
26⅜	9½	Abacus Fd	9	16	16½	16	16	—½
84½	56¼	AbbtLb 1.10	45	78¾	80¾	78¾	80¼	+1⅞
51½	35⅛	ACF Ind 2.40	63	46⅝	46⅞	46½	46½	—⅜
24	12	AcmeClev .80	30	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	+¼
50¼	36	Acme Mkt 2b	5	48½	48¾	48½	48¾	+⅜
16¾	11⅛	AdmsEx .66g	28	14	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
19½	8¼	Ad Millis .20	38	17¾	18	17½	18	+⅜
62	19½	Address .15g	204	30¾	31⅛	30¾	31¼	+⅝
14⅞	6½	Admiral	74	10⅞	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+¼
56¾	32⅞	AetnaLfe 1.40	600	54½	55¾	54½	55	+1⅞
48	33½	AetnaLf pf 2	2	46¼	46½	46	46	
79	6	Aguirre Co	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
49⅞	19	Aileen Inc	140	50	51⅛	50	50⅞	+1
54	33¾	Air Prod .20b	60	49½	49⅞	49¼	49⅝	+⅜
142	102½	AirPrd pf4.25	1	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	+¼
25	12½	Air Red .20g	76	23	23½	22⅞	23½	+⅛
11½	3¼	AJ Industries	42	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
46⅝	24⅛	Alcona 1a	33	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	—⅛
18½	14¼	Ala Gas 1.10	12	16¾	17	16¾	17	
29⅛	9½	Alaska Inters	77	23½	24	23½	23¾	+⅛
43⅞	25⅝	AlbertoC .32	32	42¼	42½	42¼	42¼	—¼
15¼	8	Albertsns .36	40	13⅛	13½	13	13½	+½
27⅞	19¾	Alcan Alum 1	215	22½	22⅞	22¼	22½	
23⅞	13	AlcoStand .30	43	20¾	21⅞	20¾	21⅝	+⅞
28¾	14½	Alexndrs .30r	13	26½	26¾	26½	26⅝	+⅞
15⅛	12⅝	AllAmLf .24g	76	12⅝	13	12½	13	+¼
14⅞	4½	Alles Co .20e	44	13⅜	13¾	13⅛	13½	
39⅜	25⅛	AllegLud 2.40	61	30	30⅜	29⅞	30⅜	+⅜
46½	35⅞	AllegLud pf 3	1	44	44	44	44	
25⅛	17⅛	Alleg Pw 1.32	78	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
28¾	16⅛	Allied Ch 1.20	222	28¼	28⅝	28	28⅜	+⅛
32½	25⅛	Alld Main .40	9	30⅝	31⅜	30⅝	31⅜	+1⅛
43⅜	20⅞	AlldMill .75b	2	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	26¼	—⅛
32⅝	11½	Allied Pd .68	47	17⅝	17⅞	17½	17½	
35¼	17⅞	AlliedStr 1.40	49	32¼	32½	32⅛	32¼	+⅛
14½	4⅞	Allied Super	138	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
27	12⅞	Allis Ch .05g	112	16⅝	16½	16⅛	16½	+⅜
24¼	12⅝	AlrigtAut .60	12	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22¼	+¼
23¼	13	Alpha P Cem	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
74	47	Alcoa 1.80	113	64¾	64½	63½	63⅞	—⅜
20⅞	7½	AMBAC .50	65	12½	13⅛	12½	12⅞	+⅛
25	15⅝	Amer Es 1.20	10	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23½	+⅛
53¼	20	Am Hess .30r	212	50	52½	50	52	+2½
116	48	AmeH pf3.50	34	110	113⅛	110	113⅛	+4⅛
66½	34	AAirFiltr .80	42	57	58⅝	57	58	+1⅜
31⅛	15	Am Airlin .80	219	27¼	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	
20½	8⅛	ABaker .05g	30	19½	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—⅜
48¼	29½	A Brnds 2.20	170	46¾	47	46¾	47	
39¼	19⅝	AmBdcst 1.20	88	28½	29¼	28⅛	28¾	+⅜
45¼	34	Am Can 2.20	119	40⅝	41½	40⅝	41⅛	+⅜
29½	21½	A Can pf1.75	12	28	28⅛	28	28⅛	
14⅛	6½	Am Cement	60	9	9¼	8⅞	9	
29¾	21	A Chain 1.60	49	28½	28¾	28	28½	+½
26½	15⅛	ACrySug 1.40	28	23½	23½	23⅛	23½	—⅜
37⅞	21	ACyanid 1.25	207	35⅜	35⅜	35	35	+⅜
23¾	16¾	Am Distill 1	4	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
37⅞	19½	ADistTel .10g	106	36	36⅞	36	36⅞	+⅞
10¼	6⅛	Am DualVest	15	9	9	8¾	9	+¼
14¼	1.	ADuVt pf.84e	4	14	14	14	14⅛	+¼
32¾	22	AmElPw 1.70	271	29⅜	29⅞	29½	29¾	+⅛
21⅛	7⅜	Am Exp Ind	151	12½	12⅝	12	12	—⅜
66	50	Am Exp pf	z1410	50	51¼	50	50	
28	26	AGnBFd .28g	18	26	26½	26	26⅛	+⅜
24½	11	A GenIns .50	155	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	19	+⅜
36¼	22¼	A Gnln pf1.80	31	32⅜	33¼	32⅜	32¾	+⅜
15⅞	7½	Am Hoist .40	99	10¾	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+1
77⅝	51⅛	A Home 1.70	150	73½	73½	72¼	73⅛	+⅛
114⅛	76⅞	A Home pf2c	1	108	108	108	108	+2½
47½	26⅛	Am Hosp .26	393	32¾	33⅜	32½	32¾	—¼
17¾	7	Am Invst .30	25	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
45	10½	A Medical.12	159	32	33¼	32	33	+⅞
40	28¾	A MtlClx 1.40	181	34	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—⅜
100	85¾	A MtlClx pf 4	7	99½	100	99	100	
11⅝	5½	Am Motors	287	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7½	+⅛
43⅝	30⅝	ANatGas 2.10	193	39½	40⅛	39½	40½	+1⅛
14¾	6	AmPhoto .16	141	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11½	
99½	37⅛	A ResDv .04g	133	53⅜	55¾	53⅜	54⅛	+⅞
24½	14½	Am Seat .72	11	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
30⅜	12⅛	Am Ship .60b	12	28½	29⅜	28½	29⅜	+1⅛
36⅛	21¼	A Smelt 1.90	395	26⅝	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	—½
49½	27⅜	AmSoAfr .70	57	47¾	48	47	48	+½
37⅝	25	Am Std 1	824	25½	26¼	25½	26	+½
103	78	A Stdpf4.75	26	82	82½	82	82½	+½
38½	12¼	AM Steril .48	11	26⅛	26⅝	26⅛	26½	—⅛
13	7¼	AT&T wt	1760	10½	10¾	10½	10⅝	+⅛
53⅞	40⅝	Am T&T 2.60	1317	48⅝	49⅛	48½	49⅛	+⅝
14⅝	8¼	AWalWk .60	122	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
18	15½	AWW 5pf1.25	z50	18	18	18	18	+¼
17⅞	13⅞	AW pref 1.25	z110	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	
24¼	16⅞	AW 4.1pf 1.43	z210	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	
19⅝	7	Am Zinc	13	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+⅛
25½	13	Ameron .60	56	21	21	21	21	—⅜
21⅞	8⅞	Ametek .60a	20	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
31⅞	16⅝	AMF Inc .90	103	30½	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+⅛
50⅝	23½	Amiac .80	51	46⅝	48½	46⅝	48	+2¼
66⅞	41	AMP Inc .64	73	66⅛	66⅛	65½	66	—½
14⅛	6¼	AmpPgh .18g	16	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
48½	12½	Ampex Corp	216	19½	20⅜	19⅝	19⅞	+⅝
40¼	22	Amstar 1.70	13	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	—⅛
55⅛	36	Amstr pf2.65	1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	—⅜
10	8	Amstar pf.68	12	9½	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
39⅞	24¼	Amsted 1.60	19	31⅝	30⅛	30	30	—⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Amtel .32	152	8½	8½	8	8⅛	
32¼	18⅞	Anacon 1.90	373	20¾	21⅛	20⅝	21	+⅜
44⅛	21¼	Anch Hock 1	8	35¾	36¼	35¾	36¼	+⅞
23	13	Ancorp Svc 1	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
44¼	27½	And Clay 1.20	59	40	40⅛	39¼	39¾	—1⅛
26⅝	10⅛	ApacheCp .25	67	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	+
38⅝	20⅛	ApcoO 1.29f	44	35⅝	36⅝	35½	35⅞	+⅛
28⅛	11⅛	APL Corp	7	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
22½	11⅜	APL pf C1.06	1	20	20	20	20	
21	8⅛	APL pf B.50	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	
129	74⅛	ARA Svc 1.06	27	128½	129½	128½	129	+⅜
42¼	15½	Arcata .03g	101	19⅞	20⅜	19⅞	20	+⅛
39⅝	23	Arch Dan 1	236	39	41⅞	39	41½	+2⅛
25	16⅝	Ariz PSv 1.08	52	21¾	21⅝	21	21⅛	+
19⅝	6⅞	Arlens D Str	56	11⅛	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+⅛
29½	18⅞	Armco Stl 1	167	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
29⅜	24	Armc pf 2.10	23	29⅜	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	+⅛
65	50	Armr pf4.75	z440	62	62½	62	62	—½
37	21¼	Armst Ck .80	124	36	36⅞	36	36⅛	
43	24	Arm Ru 1.60	6	37⅝	37¾	37⅝	37¾	+⅛
21	13	Aro Corp .90	3	20¼	20½	20	20	—¼
30¼	17¼	Arvin Ind 1	18	29⅞	29¾	29⅜	29⅝	+¼
30½	17	Ashld Oil 1.20	111	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	—⅛
14	6¼	Assd Brew	32	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
48	26⅛	Assd DG 1.20	23	46½	47	46½	47	+⅝
34½	24⅞	Asd Sp 1.20b	10	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	—¼
12⅛	5⅛	Assd Transp	15	12	12¼	11⅜	12	—¼
28¼	12½	Ath'one Ind	138	16⅛	18	16⅛	17½	+1½
26	19½	AtlCyEl 1.36	39	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
90⅜	44⅞	All Richfld 2	1004	67½	69	66¾	68	+3¼
61	38⅛	AtlRch pf2.80	195	54½	56	54	56	+2⅜
26⅞	18½	Atlas Chem 1	67	25⅛	26	25⅛	25⅝	+½
4⅝	2⅛	Atlas Corp	335	2¾	3	2⅝	2⅞	
12¾	6	ATO Inc .08a	1011	12	12⅛	12	12¼	+¼
16⅞	4⅞	Aurora Prod	44	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
50⅝	23½	Autom Data	116	50	51⅝	50	51⅝	+1⅝
13⅛	3½	Automtn Ind	81	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+¼
25¼	9	Avco Corp	76	15⅝	16	15½	15⅝	+¼
6½	2¼	Avco Cp wt	56	4	4¼	4	4⅛	+¼
53¼	25	Avco pf3.20	13	41¼	41¾	41¼	41⅝	+⅝
42¼	24¼	Avery Pd .20	370	31½	31¾	31	31¾	+½
13⅞	6⅛	Avnet Inc	130	12⅛	12½	12	12⅛	
69	31¾	Avnet pf2.50	1	62	62	62	62	+1¼
29	14	Avnet pf 1	1	27	27	27	27	
93¾	59⅛	Avon Pd 1.10	246	91¾	93¾	91	93¾	+2
16¼	8⅛	Aztec Oil .73t	46	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15¾	

B

— 1970-71 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
31½	12⅞	BabckW .50	274	30	30¾	30	30¾	+⅞
30¼	15⅛	BakrOilT .65	513	28⅝	29⅝	28½	29	+⅛
34⅛	25¾	Ball GE 1.82	126	33⅝	34⅛	33⅞	34	
19¼	5½	Bangor Punt	33	10⅜	11	10¼	11	+¾
27	15	BangP pf 2	1	23	23	23	23	+¾
22¼	11¾	Bang pf1.25	8	17½	17¼	17½	17¼	+½
53½	39¼	Bank of NY 2	21	47	47¼	47	47¼	+½
70⅞	55⅛	Bank Tr 2.84	77	61	61⅜	61	61⅛	+⅜
50½	23⅝	BarbO 2.31f	31	45	45⅛	45	45⅛	+¼
56⅛	29½	Bard CR .25a	26	50¼	51½	50¼	51½	+1⅜
15⅝	10	Basic Inc .80	10	13⅜	13½	13⅛	13⅜	—¼
40	30	Basic pf2.50	z100	39½	39¼	39½	39¾	+¾
78⅛	6⅛	Bates Mfg	81	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+⅛
22¼	10⅝	BatesMf pf 1	18	21⅛	22	21⅛	21¾	+⅝
27⅞	8⅜	Bath Ind .05e	152	26½	27¼	26½	27	+⅜
66	28	gbathIn pf2.50	22	63¾	66	63¾	66	+2
79¼	27⅛	BauschLb .80	54	54	54¼	53	53⅞	—¾
35½	19½	Baxt Lab .11	147	27¾	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	
12⅞	9⅝	Bayk Cig .50	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
50¼	33½	Bearings 1	5	44	44⅝	44	44⅝	—⅛
39¼	23⅛	Beat Fds 1	161	38⅛	38⅛	37¾	38	—⅛
102	70	Beat Fds pf 4	1	99½	99½	99½	99½	
51½	19	Beckman .50	29	36½	37⅝	36½	37½	+1¼
62¼	27½	Bect Dick .30	65	43¾	44⅛	43¾	43⅞	+⅛
19¼	8	Beech Air .75	425	15¼	15½	15¼	15⅜	+⅛
34⅛	10¼	BelcoPet .50b	77	23⅛	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
28⅜	22¼	Belden 1.60	4	27½	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+⅛
22⅞	13	BeldngH .60b	31	21	21⅜	21	21⅝	+1
57⅜	22½	Bell How 60	152	40½	41½	40½	41	+⅜
15	5⅛	Bell Intrcon	73	11½	11⅞	11½	11¾	+⅛
27¼	12½	Bemis Co .40	11	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	
36	20¼	Bendix .60	81	34	34½	33⅞	34⅜	+⅜
58	38½	Bendix pf3	161	54	54	54	54	
60	31	BeneflCp 1.60	107	57⅞	58¼	57⅛	58	+1
62	47	Benef pf4.50	z10	59	59	59	59	
90	55½	Benef pf4.30	153	86½	88	86½	87½	+1½
35¾	26¼	Benf 5pf 2.50	z80	34	34	33¼	33¼	—¼
13⅞	4⅛	Benguet	162	7⅝	7½	7¼	7¼	
		Benguet fn	3	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅛	5⅛	Berkey Pho	182	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	+⅜
33⅝	19½	Beth Stl 1.20	220	21¾	21⅜	21½	21½	—⅛
50⅞	29	Big Three .60	8	46¾	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	+⅛
61⅞	39½	Black Dk .88	75	60	61⅛	60	60⅞	+1⅛
23½	10¼	BlairJchn .48	9	17⅜	17¼	17⅛	17¼	—⅛
29⅞	17½	Bliss Laug 1	33	25¾	26¼	25½	26½	+⅜
73	37⅛	BlockHR .36	38	71⅞	73¼	71⅞	73¼	+2¼
72½	26½	Blue Bell 1.20	22	68½	69⅝	68½	69½	+1⅛
19¾	8¼	Bobbie Brks	41	18⅞	19	18⅝	19	+⅜
31⅞	12	Boeing Co .40	276	22½	23¼	22¼	22⅝	+⅛
76⅞	40	BoisCas .25b	323	43⅞	44⅛	42⅞	42⅞	—⅛
16½	7½	Bond Ind	50	14	15¼	14	15	+1
26¼	13⅝	BookMth 1.28	1	24⅜	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+½
28	17⅝	Borden 1.20	114	26⅝	27¼	26½	27	+⅝
29⅞	18⅛	BorgWar 1.25	97	27⅜	28½	27⅜	28½	+1¼
14⅝	9⅝	Bormans .40	13	12½	12½	12¼	12½	+⅛
40¼	30⅛	Bos Edis 2.24	23	38⅜	38⅞	38¼	38⅞	+⅝
115¾	105	Bos Ed pf8.88	z480	113½	113½	112½	112½	—1
24⅞	8⅛	Bourns Inc	30	13⅜	14⅛	13⅜	13⅝	—⅛
11½	6¼	Branif Airw	164	10¾	10⅞	10⅜	10½	
62	43⅝	BriggSt 2.40a	3	61½	60⅛	60¼	60⅛	+¼
75¼	47½	Brist My 1.20	260	62⅝	64	62⅝	63¼	+⅞
50	34	BristMy pf 2	10	46¼	47¼	46¼	47¼	
13⅛	8⅛	Brit Pet .43e	641	11¼	12	11	11⅞	+⅜
		Br Pet fn.43e	72	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	
39⅛	21½	Bdwy Hale 1	75	39¼	39⅛	38⅝	39¼	—⅛
52½	32	BdwyHal pf 2	26	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48½	
36	23¾	Brkwy Gl .60	80	33¼	34⅜	33¼	34⅜	+1⅛
27⅝	21⅞	BklynUG 1.72	16	27⅛	27½	27⅛	27⅜	+¼
11⅛	3	Brown Co	15	10⅞	11	10⅜	10⅞	
17¼	8⅛	BwnShrp .20	12	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
39¼	21¼	BwnShoe 1.50	14	37⅜	38½	37⅜	38½	+¾
24⅛	9⅞	Brunswk .12	263	22⅞	23	22½	22½	+¼
28⅝	14¾	Bucy Er 1.20	71	25¾	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+⅜
18¼	6	Budd Co	36	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	
19	5	Budget Ind	17	8⅝	9	8½	9	+½
57	27	BuffForg 1.10	8	38⅜	39⅛	38¾	39⅛	+¼
38½	13¼	BulovaW .60	217	22⅜	23⅛	22	23	+⅜
14⅞	6⅛	Bunkr Ramo	280	11⅛	12¼	11⅛	12⅛	+¼
43⅝	20½	BunkR pf1.50	18	37⅝	38½	37⅝	38½	+1¼
49⅜	32¼	Burl Ind 1.40	40	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	+⅛
42	20¾	BurlNor .37g	231	40⅛	42½	40⅛	42½	+1⅞
8½	5⅞	BurlNor pf.55	21	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	
24¼	12⅜	Burndy .70	58	22¾	23¼	22¾	23	+½
172¼	78⅝	Burrghs .60	498	113⅝	116	113	115⅛	+3
17¼	9¼	Bush Univ	6	14	14	13½	13½	—⅛

C

— 1970-71 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
47⅜	28	Cabot Cp .70	149	47	47⅝	46⅞	47⅝	+½
16¼	5	Cadence Ind	99	11⅝	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	
11⅛	5	Cal Finanl	74	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
23¼	7½	Callahn Mng	62	11½	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	—⅛
34¼	15⅝	CampRLk .45	26	30⅛	31⅜	30⅛	31⅜	+⅞
36⅞	24⅛	Camp Sp 1.10	689	32⅜	33	32¼	32⅞	+⅜
8⅝	5¾	Cdn Brew .40	59	8⅜	8½	8¼	8½	
75¼	48⅜	Cdn Pac 3.30	9	69½	70	69½	70	+1
		Cdn P fn3 30	4	69⅝	69¾	69½	69¾	
23½	13	CanalR 1.10	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+¼
36½	19½	Cap C Bdcst	101	32½	33½	32¼	33½	+1½
58¼	37	Carbrun 1.50	12	57½	58¾	57½	58¼	+1
17¾	9½	Carlisle .60	6	17	17	16¾	17	+½
33⅞	21½	Carp PL 1.46	46	26⅛	26¼	26	26	—⅛
28	20	Carp Tec 1.60	42	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+⅜
40½	26½	CarrierCp .60	36	35⅜	36	35½	35⅜	+¼
35	25⅝	CarrG 1.52g	2	34⅜	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+¼
35¼	11	CartWal .40a	2	16½	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
30⅞	19⅝	CastleCk .60b	67	24⅛	25	24⅛	25	+⅞
48⅛	30	CaterTr 1.20	401	46	46¼	45⅞	45⅞	+¼
8⅝	3½	CCI Corp	48	5	5¼	4⅞	5	
25⅞	13	CCI Cp pf1.25	6	17½	17½	17½	17½	—½
25½	14¾	Ceco Corp .90	33	25	25	24¾	24¾	+⅜
70⅝	48⅞	CelaneseCp 2	716	68	68	65	66½	—1⅝
48½	16½	Cenco Ins .30	135	43⅛	44	43⅜	43¼	+⅛
13½	7½	Cent Fdy	3	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
27	19⅞	Cen Hud 1.48	26	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	—⅜
28¼	19	CenIllLt 1.56	22	27⅞	27½	27⅛	27⅝	
69	55	CnIllLt pf4.50	z100	66⅛	66½	66½	66½	+½
22⅝	14⅛	CenIPS 1.20	96	19½	20¼	19⅝	20	+¼
26⅞	18¾	CentLaEl 1	10	23⅝	23⅞	23¼	23⅛	
20½	14⅛	CVENMPw 1.20	36	19½	20	19⅞	19⅞	—
51⅞	34⅛	CentSWst 2	101	47⅞	47⅞	46⅞	46⅞	—⅜
33	19⅝	Cent Soya 1	27	25⅜	25½	25⅛	25⅝	—⅛
22⅝	15¾	CenTelU .90b	49	20¾	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	—⅛
29¼	16⅛	Cerro 1.60b	124	19	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
30⅞	13¼	Cert-teed .80	32	28½	28⅝	28¼	28⅛	+¼
33½	14½	Cert-ted pf.90	2	28¾	28½	28¾	28⅝	—⅛
24	11⅞	CessnaAir .60	201	19⅞	20½	19⅞	20½	+1¼
22¼	14⅛	CFI Stl .80a	6	20	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
16½	5⅛	Chadbrn Inc	288	7¾	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+⅞
7¾	4⅛	Chadbn pf .46	14	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	+½
34¼	19¼	ChampS 1.20	209	32½	32½	32	32½	
49½	32½	Charter NY 2	33	39⅝	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+⅜
56¼	37½	ChaseManh 2	326	52⅞	53⅝	52⅝	53¼	+¾
49⅞	27½	Chse MT .48g	221	39⅞	40⅝	39⅝	40¼	+⅜
30⅛	10⅝	Checker Mdf	4	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	—⅛
15¾	6¼	Chelsea .24	115	14	14⅛	13¾	14	+⅜
30⅛	19½	Chemetron 1	34	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	—¼
67¾	45½	ChemNY 2.88	56	62⅞	63⅞	62⅞	63	+⅜
13⅝	4⅝	Chemway	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
36½	22½	ChesVa 1.60	9	35½	35¾	35⅛	35¼	
59⅜	39⅝	Ches Ohio 4	42	57⅞	58	57⅝	58	+⅜
52⅞	32⅞	Chesbgh 1.04	73	45½	46	45½	45⅝	
12	4⅞	Chi East Ill	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	
19½	6¼	ChiMil SPP	227	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	17⅞	+1⅛
25⅛	10	Chi Mil SP pf	23	22¾	24¼	22¾	23¾	+¾
40⅝	27¼	ChiPneuT 2	36	38¼	38⅞	37⅝	37⅞	—⅞
21¾	10	Ch Rl Cl NW	1	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
11⅛	5¼	ChocFull .25r	60	9⅛	9¼	9¼	9¼	
11½	4⅛	Chris Craft	105	8⅝	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
22	10	Chrs cvpl.20r	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+1⅛
13½	8⅛	Chris pr pf 1	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
31⅛	13½	Chromall .50	90	22½	23½	22½	23⅛	+⅝
114	67½	Chroml pf 5	3	97	98	97	98	+2
35¾	16⅛	Chrysir .60	680	26⅞	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+⅛
50⅞	33½	Cinn Bell 2.40	32	47½	47⅝	47	47	—¼
29½	21	Cinn GE 1.56	99	26½	27	26⅝	26¾	+⅜
122¼	105½	CinG pf9.30	z60	120	120	119	119	—1½
75	61¼	CinG pf4.75	z50	72	72	72	72	—1
64	51½	CinGE pf 4	z330	63½	63½	62	62	—1½
48¾	29	CinMilac 1.40	132	41	41¼	40¾	41⅛	—⅛
45⅞	32⅞	CITFin 1.80	137	43⅛	43⅝	43	43⅜	+⅜
50¼	34	CitiesSvc 2.20	276	46	46	45¼	45½	—¼
28½	10½	City Inv .50	473	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	+⅛
46½	22⅛	CityInv pf B2	57	39¾	40	39¾	39⅞	+⅜
57	24½	CityIn pf1.31	1	46½	46½	46½	46½	+1½
11½	5	City Strs	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
42½	24¼	Clark Eq 1.40	63	40	40½	40	40⅛	+⅜
33¼	15	Clark Oil .40	73	20¾	21	20¾	20⅞	+⅞
66⅛	33¼	Clev Clif 1.80	15	65⅛	65⅝	65⅛	65⅝	+⅝
42⅞	28	ClevElll 2.24	75	39⅛	39⅝	38⅞	39⅝	+½
47	10	Clev Pitts	z150	17	17	16½	16½	—½
28	10	Clev Pitt spl	z50	10	10	10	10	—¼
38⅞	18⅝	Clorox .25g	243	36	36½	36	36⅝	+⅛
31⅛	14¼	CluettPea .90	114	23	23½	22½	23⅛	
21¼	12⅛	CluettP pf 1	10	19⅝	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
24	10½	CNA Finl .50	182	20½	20½	20	20½	+½
30⅛	15⅛	CNA pf A1.10	36	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼	+⅜
53⅞	31⅛	Coast St Gas	79	50⅝	51	50½	51	+½
55	34	CstSGs pf1.19	4	54¾	55	54¾	55	
88⅞	63	Coca Col 1.44	65	85⅛	86⅝	85⅝	85⅞	+⅝
29¼	22¼	Coca Btlg .66	122	28⅝	29	28⅛	28½	
49½	31½	Colg Pal 1.40	41	47⅝	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+⅛
59	47	Colg P pf3.50	z100	58	58	58	58	—1
44	20⅝	C ollins Alk 1	7	40⅞	41½	40⅞	41¼	+⅜
37¼	9	Collins Rad	162	15⅞	16⅝	15½	15⅞	—⅛
38⅝	24	ColoIntst 1.60	10	35¼	35¼	35	35	—½
26	12½	Colt Ind 1	117	20	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	+⅜
55¾	37½	Colt In pf4.25	20	51⅜	51½	51	51¼	+¼
24¾	16	Colt In pf1.60	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	—¼
49⅞	23⅞	CBS 1.40b	224	35⅛	36½	35⅛	36¼	+1
30	15¼	CBS pf 1	27	23⅞	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+½
39⅞	25⅝	ColuGas 1.76	101	38¾	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	
31½	8¾	ColuPict .45r	1642	14⅛	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	+⅝
32½	22¼	ColSoOh 1.80	72	31¼	31⅜	30¾	31	+¼
60¼	34½	Cmb En 1.30	124	58⅜	59½	58⅝	58¼	+½
54	38	CmbE pf1.70	1	52	52	52	52	+⅜
34½	15⅝	ComlSolv .40	59	20	20½	19⅞	19⅞	+⅞
22¾	13½	ComlSol pf.90	1	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
43⅝	28⅛	ComwE 2.20b	84	39½	39⅞	39⅛	39⅝	
121	106½	ComE pf9.44	3	120¼	120¼	120	120	
27½	20	ComE pf1.42	7	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
24	13⅝	Comw Oil .60	114	18⅛	18½	18	16⅛	+1⅛
33½	30⅛	ComO pf1.72	9	32⅛	32⅜	32	32⅜	+¼
34⅝	5⅝	Comput Sci	335	12⅜	12¾	12½	12⅝	
63¼	25	Comsat .50	259	61⅝	63⅝	61⅝	62⅞	+1½
26	13⅛	Cone Mills 1	73	23⅝	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+⅝
27¾	20¼	ConnMtg .38g	33	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+½
32¼	11	Conrac .60	24	23¼	23⅛	23	23	+¼
29	22	Con Edis 1.80	246	25⅞	25⅞	25⅜	25¾	—⅛
⅛	3-32	Con Edis rt						
91¼	72⅜	Con Edis pf 6	2	88½	89	88½	89	
72½	57	Con Edis pf 5	8	68⅝	68⅝	68⅛	68¼	
68	53	ConE pfC4.65	z100	64½	64½	64¼	64¼	—⅛
45	25⅛	Con Fds 1.20	595	43⅛	44	43⅜	43⅞	+⅜
108½	74	Con Fd pf4.50	6	109	110	109	110	+3
36	18¼	Con Freght 1	229	34½	35	34⅛	34¼	—⅛
10⅞	3⅜	Con Leasing	42	6⅞	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
31½	22⅞	ConNatG 1.88	117	29⅛	29½	29⅛	29½	+⅜
39	27⅜	Cons Power 2	78	33⅜	33½	32¾	33¼	
72	57	ConPw pf4.52	z230	70½	70½	69	69	
73	56⅛	ConPw pf4.50	z180	68	68	68	68	—½
17¼	7⅛	Cont Air Lin	152	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+¼
47	34⅛	Cont Can 1.60	141	40⅝	41	40½	40½	—⅛
12¾	7	Cont Cop .30e	41	10	10⅛	9⅞	10	—⅛
45¾	27½	Cont Corp 2	118	40¼	41⅜	40⅛	41¼	+1⅛
49	32½	Ct Cp pfA2.50	14	46	46⅝	46	46¼	+⅝
24¼	12½	ContMtg 1.04	311	20⅝	20⅝	19⅜	20⅝	+⅛
35⅛	19⅞	Cont Oil 1.50	383	33½	34⅛	33½	33⅞	+⅛
49½	29½	Cont Oil pf 2	3	46½	47	46½	47	
33¼	16¼	Cont Stl .80	23	23¾	24	23	23½	+¼
27⅞	17⅛	Cont Tel .80	98	26⅛	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	+⅛
122½	28¾	Control Data	323	58¼	59⅝	58⅛	59⅝	+1
39½	29	Conwood 1.90	12	39⅛	39⅝	39	39	+⅜
43⅝	17	Cook Unit .50	66	32⅛	32⅜	32½	32⅜	
20⅝	11⅜	Cooper TR	16	15⅞	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
21¾	15½	CoopT pf1.25	1	21½	21½	21½	21½	+½
68	24	Copeland 1.20	4	63½	63½	63½	63⅝	
85	26⅝	CoppRge .50b	44	33⅝	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
18½	10	Copwid Stl 1	11	15⅝	15½	15¼	15⅜	+⅛
35⅞	19⅛	CorinthB .07g	38	32¾	33½	32¾	32⅝	—⅛
261	145¼	CorGW 2.50a	109	207½	208¾	207½	207⅜	+⅛
33	16½	Coronet Ind	37	31	31¾	31	31¼	+⅛
10⅞	3¼	Cowles Com	37	9½	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+⅛
24⅝	10¼	Cox Bdcst .30	62	23¾	21⅞	20¾	21	
38⅝	26⅛	CPC Intl 1.70	104	37⅜	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	—¼
41⅝	27	Crane 1.60b	23	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35¼	
30⅝	12⅞	CredIttl Fin 1	69	26	29⅞	26	29½	+2
20⅝	18¾	CreditFin wi	2	19	19	17	19	+1½
38¼	32⅝	CrockNtl 1.60	114	36⅝	36⅝	36	36¼	—⅛
19½	11½	CrompK .80	21	17⅝	17¾	17¼	17⅝	+⅛
25⅝	17	CrouseHind 1	7	25¼	25½	24¾	24¾	—¼
27⅝	8⅝	CrowColl .40t	194	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅜
22½	12½	Crown Cork	538	21¾	22⅜	21¾	21¾	—⅛
45	40¼	CrownCk pf 2	4	45	46½	45	46½	+2¼
36½	23½	CrlnZell 1.20	82	33¾	34⅛	33¾	33⅞	—⅜
66	54	CrnZ pf4.20	z130	65	65½	64	64	
22¼	11⅛	CTS Corp .40	120	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	+⅜
24⅝	8¼	Cudahy .90f	109	20⅝	21¼	20½	20⅝	+⅛
27	15½	Cudhy pf1.25	19	24	24½	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
24	10⅛	Culligan .28	429	16⅝	17¼	16½	16⅝	
43	25⅝	CummEn .88	61	40½	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	+⅛
20¼	7⅝	Cum Drug	22	10	10⅛	9⅞	10	+⅛
18⅞	10⅛	CurtissWr .60	41	13¼	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
29½	22⅛	CurtWr A 2	3	27⅝	27½	27⅜	27½	+¼
35½	16⅜	CutlerH 1.20	127	34⅛	35¼	34⅛	35	+1⅛
38	20½	Cyclop 1.90	15	24⅝	25	24⅛	24⅞	
71½	44⅝	Cyprus Min 2	16	64	64½	63⅞	63⅞	
32¼	32¼	CyprusM wi	11	32½	32¾	32¼	32⅝	+⅛

D

— 1970-71 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
13½	6	Dan River	82	11¾	12	11⅝	11¾	+⅝
33⅝	18¾	Dana Cp 1.25	15	30⅜	30⅞	30¼	30¾	—⅛
50¼	23½	Dart Ind .30b	209	37½	37⅝	36⅝	37¼	+⅛
55	30½	Dart Ind pf 2	37	43¼	43⅝	42¾	42¾	
32	6⅛	Data Process	139	13¼	14	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
27⅛	13⅝	DaycoCp 1.14	35	19	19	18⅝	18⅞	
92	56	Dayco pf4.25	z270	73	74	73	73	—1
35¾	19⅝	DaytnHud .50	19	33	33	32¾	33	
27⅝	20¾	DaytnPL 1.60	27	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	—⅛
56	46	DPL pfB 3.75	z40	55	55	55	55	—1
105	88	DPL pfD 7.48	z10	105	105	105	105	
47½	27⅜	Deere Co 2	76	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43⅛	+⅛
22½	15⅛	DelmarP 1.12	116	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19	+⅛
29¾	16½	Del Mnte 1.10	44	28	28½	27⅝	28	
39⅝	24⅛	Delta Air .50	174	37	38	37	37½	+⅛
12¼	4½	Deltec Int	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
28½	11	Denn Mfg .60	92	25½	26⅝	25½	26½	+1⅛
25½	12½	DennMfg pf 1	2	23⅝	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+¼
24⅞	5⅝	DennyRst .04	187	10½	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+½
32½	18	Dentsplylnt 1	22	29	29½	28⅞	29½	+⅛
64¼	32⅛	Dereco pf B	2	55	55	55	55	
31¾	12½	DeSotoInc .40	24	28	28½	28	28	—⅛
23½	17⅞	DetEdis 1.40	188	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21¾	
120	108¼	Det Ed pf9.32	z10	117	117	117	117	—
90	70	Det Ed pf5.50	4	88	88	87¼	87¼	—¾
32⅝	4⅞	Dexter .24	65	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+⅜
16½	8⅛	DialFinan .40	26	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	—½
45¾	28¾	DiamIntl 1.80	38	43½	44	43½	44	+⅜
25¼	11⅞	Diam Sham 1	139	22¾	23¼	22½	23	+⅜
36½	22	Dia Sh pfC 2	2	34⅛	34⅛	34¼	34⅛	
19⅝	13½	DiaS pf D1.20	8	17¼	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+⅜
24⅞	8	Dictaphone	62	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
72⅝	48⅞	Diebold .48b	54	69	69⅝	68⅝	69¼	+¼
20	9¾	DiGiorg .60	37	16	16⅝	16	16⅛	+⅛
124	48¾	Digital Equip	136	71½	71⅝	69¾	70⅛	—¼
26⅞	8⅞	Dillingham .40	29	13⅝	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+⅝
48	25⅝	Dilling pf B 2	2	33	33	33	33	
24¼	13	Dillon Co .64	47	23	23¼	22¾	23	
175	89⅞	Disney .30b	148	170¼	176	170¼	176	+6⅛
89	77	Disney wi	25	85⅝	88½	85⅝	88¼	+3⅝
55¾	37½	DistSeag 1.20	2	54⅞	55	54⅝	55	+½
23⅝	6⅞	DiversInd .36	155	12⅛	12½	12	12	+⅛
31¼	18½	DivMtg .52g	136	26¼	26½	26⅛	26⅞	
25⅝	13	DrPepper .36	106	24⅝	25½	24⅞	25¼	+⅝
67¼	45	DomeMns .80	17	64⅝	64⅝	64½	64½	—⅛
13⅝	7	DomFnd .29g	10	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	
25⅝	13½	Donnelley .44	100	23½	23⅞	23⅛	23½	—⅛
28¾	11⅛	Doric Cp .32	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+⅛
19⅝	6⅝	Dorr Oliver	65	9	10¾	9¾	10½	+¾
46¼	30⅛	Dover Cp .75	4	45¼	45½	45¼	45¼	+⅛
84	58⅝	DowChm 2.60	417	79	79⅞	78¾	79⅞	—⅛
35⅞	22	Dressind 1.40	143	32⅝	32⅝	31⅝	32½	—⅛
41⅝	28⅝	Dress pf 2.20	27	39	39	38⅞	38⅞	+⅛
37⅞	25	Dressr pfB 2	10	34⅞	35	34⅞	34⅞	
32	13	Dreyfus Co 1	83	28⅛	28¼	27¾	28¼	+⅛
29½	20⅛	Duke Pw 1.40	315	25	25¼	25	25	
115¾	101	Duke pf8.70	z210	112¼	112¼	112	112¼	+¼
104½	84⅛	Duke pf6.75	4	101	102	101	102	—½
59⅜	4⅛	DonBrd 1.20a	40	54½	54½	54⅛	54⅜	+⅛
42¾	21⅛	Duplan .60f	729	40⅞	42⅛	40⅞	41¼	+⅛
148	92½	duPont 1.25g	70	139⅛	139⅞	138½	138½	
77¾	60½	duPont pf4.50	4	72	72½	72	72½	
60½	48	duPont pf3.50	4	58	58	57¾	57¾	—⅛
26¾	20⅛	Duq Lt 1.66	106	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
31½	24½	DuqLt 4pf 2	z520	29	29½	28½	28½	—1
28⅞	21	Dq 3.75pf1.87	z210	26¼	26¾	26¾	26¾	—¾
32⅛	25⅛	Dq 2.10pf2.10	z190	32½	32½	32½	32½	+⅛
16¾	7⅝	Dymo Ind	24	12½	13	12½	12¾	+⅛
11⅝	4⅞	Dynam Am	51	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	

E

— 1970-71 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
29¾	16¾	EaglePic .90	12	27¾	28	27½	28	+⅛
23⅝	14⅛	Easco Cp .90	53	21⅞	23	21⅞	23	+1⅛
21⅞	11	East Air Lin	913	20½	21	20¼	20⅞	+⅞
38¼	18½	EastGs 1.04f	217	34⅞	35⅝	34⅞	35⅛	+½
22¾	16¼	East Util 1.40	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
84⅝	57⅝	EasKodak 1a	489	73½	74½	73½	74⅝	+⅞
40⅝	22¼	EatonYa 1.40	111	37¾	38⅞	37¾	38⅝	+⅞
35¾	15½	Echlin Mf .52	28	35½	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	+½
41¾	16	EckerdJ .28	113	40⅝	41½	40½	41¼	+⅞
37	20	EdisonBros 1	13	35	35	35	35	
23¼	8¾	EG&G .10	72	17⅝	17⅞	17¼	17½	+⅛
11⅝	3⅝	Elect Assoc	59	6⅛	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	
40⅛	6⅝	El Mem Mag	146	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
28¾	9½	ElMMag pf 1	16	12¼	12¾	12¼	12⅞	+½
9⅛	4½	Elgin Nat	266	6⅝	7½	6⅝	7¼	+⅝
20	14¼	ElPasoNG 1	126	18	18	17⅞	18	

(Continued on next page.)

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February 22, 1971

Market Summary

Feb. 24, 1971

Most Actives—New York

FedNat Mtg	484,000	66¼	—¾
Celum Plcf	164,200	14⅞	+⅝
Occiden Pet	160,600	21⅝	—⅜
Olin Corp	134,600	23	+⅛
Tex Glf Sul	132,400	21	+½
Am Tel Tel	131,700	49⅛	+⅝
Sony Corp	129,200	18⅞	—⅝
ATO Inc	101,100	12¼	+¼
Atl Rich	100,400	68	+3¼
Kennecott	100,000	35⅝	—¼
East Air Lin	91,300	20⅞	+⅞
NatCashR	86,600	37⅞	—⅛
Am Stand	82,400	26	+½
Goodyear	80,200	30½	+¼
McGrw Hill	76,000	20⅝	+⅛

Volume, all stocks: 15,938,000 shares. Volume, 15 stocks: 2,054,700 shares. Ratio, 15 stocks: 12.9 percent. Average price, 15 stocks: $31.19. New 1970-71 highs: 72; lows: 2. Issues traded in: 1,657. Advances: 970; declines: 414; unchanged: 273. N.Y. stock index: 53.23 +0.37: industrials: 56.43 +0.41; transportation: 40.56 +0.43; utility: 41.31 +0.22; finance: 66.28 +0.57.

Most Actives—American

Beverly Ent	129,300	15¼	+¼
NatHlth Ent	82,900	7⅝	+½
Stern Metal	79,100	10⅝	+⅞
AIM Cos	55,900	3	
Hosp Affilat	57,400	20⅞	+2
Syntex	55,300	49	+¾
Cdn Javelin	53,100	14¾	+⅝
Banff Oil	54,500	12½	
NatGn wt n	53,200	5⅝	
Solitron	45,800	16⅝	+½

Approx total stock sales 5,260,000
Stock sales year ago 4,635,725

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
25.33	24.92	25.16	+.20

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	871.99	881.37	868.29	875.62	+5.62
20 Trn	194.15	197.57	193.44	195.75	+2.00
15 Util	122.16	122.39	121.42	121.93	—0.16
65 Stk	288.23	291.65	286.37	289.45	+1.79

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	105.93	105.32	106.27	+.74
20 Railroads	39.33	38.55	39.15	+.54
55 Utilities	62.07	61.08	61.49	+.03
500 Stocks	97.34	95.86	96.73	+.64

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Feb. 23	272,196	540,787	4,040
Feb. 22	303,240	682,918	7,450
Feb. 19	272,358	632,493	5,078
Feb. 18	302,920	668,044	4,416
Feb. 17	351,167	693,811	3,576

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

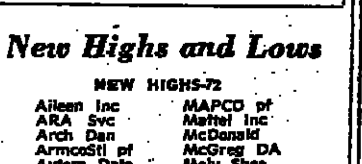
New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-72

Aileen Inc	MAPCO pf
ARA Svc	Mattel Inc
Arch Dan	McDonald
ArmcoStl pf	McGreg DA
Autom Data	Malv Shoe
Block HR	Milton Brad
Burl North	Monon RR
Cabot Corp	Murphy Oil
CoastSt Gas	NatChem wi
Comsat	Nat Tea
ConFds pf A	Nwst Ind pf
Crown Ck pf	Pac Int Ex
CyprusM wi	Pacific Ltg
Disney	Petrolne wi
Dr Pepper	PhilMor 4pf
Echlin Mfg	Phill Pet
Ferro Cp	Reyn Ind pf
FstMtge Inv	Rite Aid
Fla Gas	Rohm Haas
Fly Tiger	SbdCstL-Ind
Gannett Co	Searle GD
Gen Host	Signode Cp
Gerber Pd	Smith AO
Hersco Corp	StdBrand Pf
Heller Inf	Suburb Prop
How John	Swank Inc
Ill Cent pf	TexP Ld Tr
Int Util	Thompn JW
Int Util A	Thrift Drug
Knight Nws	Tobin Pack
Kresge SS	TRW 4.40pf
Kroger Co	USM stp wi
Lanvin Ritz	USM 1.50pf
LongILt pf8	Viacom wd
Magic Chef	Weyerhsr pf
MAPCO Inc	ZapatNor pf

NEW LOWS-2

GenFds wi — AllAm Life



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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Feb. 24, 1971

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT: d—daily. w—weekly. r—regularly. i—irregularly.

(d) A.F.C.A. $12.31
(w) A.G.P. Fund $12.17
(i) AGRI-Fund $4.78
(d) A.L.I. Growth Fund SF36.61
(w) Alexander Fund $9.00
(w) All-Seas Fund S.A. $10.71
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd. $8.51
(w) Am. Inc. Prop. S.&S. $8.93
(i) Amitalia Fund $9.15
(w) Ampro Fund $11.29
(w) Apollo Fund $24.94
(i) Apollo Fund S.A. $12.47
(w) Aries Fund N.V. $36.05†
(i) Atlantic Exempt Fd. £0.80.4
(w) Atl. Flexible Trust $10.71
(w) Austral Trust S.A. $8.55
(w) Austri'n Selection Fd. $8.78
(w) Browninvest $22.69
(w) Buttress Int'l Doll. Fd. $0.71+
(i) Cameta Fund N.V. $10.00
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd. Can.$13.61
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd. Can.$4.46

CAPITAL GROWTH:
— (d) Cap. Growth Fd. $4.68
— (d) Cap. Gr.R'l Est. Fd. $11.30
— (d) Sec. Baham Inv.Tr. Bah.$7.35
(w) Capital International $10.88
(w) Capital Italia S.A. $9.88
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh. $100.28
(d) Caribico/warrant "B" $68/70
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $945.00
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs $9.62
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs $10.38
(d) Convert Bond Fd. N.V. $8.65

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) C S Fonds-Bonds SF102.75
— (d) C S Fonds-Int'l SF103.25

CREDIT SUISSE:
SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) Europa-Valor SF160.00
— (d) Intervalor SF102.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF236.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $8.18
(w) D.G.C. $50.33
(d) Delta Invest. Fund $8.90
(d) Delta Multifund $10.05
(d) Diamond Grth. $2.87
(w) Dreyfus Intercl. Inv.Fd $12.34
(d) Dreyfus Offshore Trust $18.38
(w) E.M.I.F. S.A. $9.90
(d) Euro-America Fund $7.00
(d) Eurunion $38.15
(d) Exec. Fund Canada $6.14
(d) Exec. Growth Fund $6.51
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $12.20
(i) Fidelity Pacific Fund $7.98
(d) Fiducem BF1,293
(d) Finance Union $10.18

FINANCIERS INT'L:
— (i) Aus. Pac. Ext. Fd. $10.00
— (i) I.F.M.A. $10.00
(d) Fine Art Fund Inc. $4.97
(w) First Amer. Investment $11.91
(w) First/Fund $11.13

FIRST INVESTORS:
— (w) American Trust $8.43
— (w) Int'l Mtn. &Petr.Fd. $10.14
— (i) Austl.Ld. & Prop.Fd. Bah.$9.57
(d) First Nt'l City Fd. $22.32
(w) First Security Cap. Fd $91.48
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $64.50
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $11.31
(w) Fleschner Becker Fd. $30.25
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF2,430*
(i) Foreign Exchange Fd. $10.05
(w) Forest Growth Fd. S.A. $974.61
(w) Forest Income Fd. S.A. $962.04
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF127.51
(w) Fortune Fund $3.42
(d) Frontier Growth Fund $7.37
(w) Frontier Trust $10.25

FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:
— (w) Fd of Austral.(SUS) $8.31
— (w) Fd Austral Sterling Aus.$4.78
— (w) Real Estate Fund Aus.$8.89
(d) Geneva F&T NAV $5.51
(d) Geneva F&TDist.Reinv. $6.07

GRAMCO FUNDS:
— (i) USIF Real Estate $7.65**
— (i) US/Italia (50-50) $5.18**
(d) Growth Equity Fund Can.$8.93
(w) GuardianGrowthFd.Int'l $5.57
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd. $8.15
(w) Haussmann Holdgs.NV $0.367
(w) Hedged Investors $11,846
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $24.04

ICC GROUP FUNDS:
— (d) Int. Commod Inv. $4.95**
— (d) West Aust'lian Min. $16.85**
— (d) International Bank $10.13
(d) ICOFUND $9.47

ICT FUNDS:
— (d) The Dollar Fund $10.63
— (d) Realstock $10.91
— (d) Fund of New York $8.77
— (d) Fund of Nations $9.56
(w) INGROW $22.03

INVESTMENT PARTNERS:
— (d) Am. Dynamics F. $10.42
— (d) Neckermann Fund $23.68
— (d) Nippon Dynams.Fd. $7.78

I.O.S. FUNDS:
— (d) Commonwealth Int'l Can.$12.25
— (d) Commonw.Leverage Can.$3.18
— (d) IOS International Can.$5.22
— (d) Fonditalia $10.83
— (d) Fund of Funds $8.08*
— (d) FOF Sterling £1.62
— (d) I.I.T. $6.85
— (d) Investors Fonds DM18.42
— (d) IOS Growth Fund $8.02*
— (d) IOS Regent Fund $8.40
— (d) IOS Venture Can.$3.57
— (d) IOS Venture (Int'l) $8.01
— (d) Australian FOF Aus.$7.75
(d) Interfix $108.82
(d) Interfund S.A. $10.29
(d) Interitalia —
(w) Intermarket Fund I. $114.65
(w) Int'l Income Fund $932.51*
(w) Int'l R'l Estate Inv.Fd $22.23
(r) Internat'l Shipping Fd DM1,121.88

(i) Int. Whiskey Fund $2.78
(d) Investpool Can. Realty Can.$10.91
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fd. $9.89
(r) Japan Growth Fund $8.06
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $9.85
(d) Japan Selection Fund $29.34
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,858
(d) Keyes R'l Estate Fund $5.41
(w) Keyfund $9.59
(w) KleinwortBensonIntFd. $10.82
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.Fd. $10.25
(w) Lake Shore Fund $54.58
(i) Leverage Cap. Holdings $17.15
(w) Luxfund $20.91
(d) M. & G. Island Fund £0.66.3
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund $9.53
(d) Mercury Associates A $32.76
(d) Midas GoldFd(1,025 oz) $39.37
(w) Mutual Fds of Am. Ltd. $19.04
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $7.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $9.90
(w) New World R'l Estate $10.37
(i) N.A.M.F. $83.57
(i) Nippon Fund $13.53
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $8.15
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fund $72.86
(r) Olympic Cap.Fd.Inc. $3.10
(w) Pacific Inv. Fund $5.00
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fd. $19.37

PAN. AMER. MUTUAL FUNDS:
— (d) Pan Am. Growth Fd. $6.72
— (d) Pan Am.Income Fd. $8.67
— (d) Pan Am. Spec. Fd. $6.35
— (d) Real Estate Equities $11.37
(d) Par Fund $10.65**
(w) Performance Group Fd. $1.13
(w) Prime Americas Fund $10.00
(w) Pyramid (CMC) $17.63
(d) Rebeco I $38.22
(d) Rebeco II $26.60
(d) Renta Fund LF2,379
(w) Resort Fund $10.99
(w) Roosevelt Fund $10.81

SAFE GROUP:
— (d) Safe Fund $12.87
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $13.35
— (d) Global Fund $9.74
— (d) Cosmopolitan Fund $8.12
(i) Security Growth Fund $11.97
(d) Selective Am. R'lty Fd $10.67
(d) Selective Capital Fund $7.69
(w) SEPRO $9.00

SHARE MANAGEMENT:
— (d) Share Int'l Fd. $9.79
— (d) Share Realty NV $10.72
— (w) Shareholders Excal. $9.57
— (d) Enterprise Fund $6.25
— (d) Harbor Fund $8.23

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (w) Boston Int. Secur. $9.15
— (d) Chase Selection Fd. $10.05
— (d) Crossbow Fund BF7.33
— (d) Int'l Technology Fd $12.45
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd. $3.45
(d) Sogeinx Capital Fund LF6.7
(i) So. African Int'l Fund Bah.5.6303
(w) Stanhope Transat Fd. $13.36
(w) Stand. & Poor Int. Fd. $221.13
(w) S.&P. Dollar Fund £4.45
(w) S.&P.HempsteadCo.Ltd £3.15
(w) S.&P. Jardine Jap. Fd. $10.33
(i) S.&P. Monit. Co. Ltd. £3.70
(w) S.&P. Sterling Fund £3.72
(w) Star Fund $10.96
(r) Suez Amer. Risk Capital $18.97
(r) Talent Global Fund $10.74
(w) Target Offshore —
(i) Terrafund Limited $5.14
(i) The Commodity Fund $7.43
(d) The U.S. Fund N.V. $6.62
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV $16.39
(i) Tokyo Valor $9.69
(w) Transpacific Fund $8.63
(i) Tyndall Bermuda Fund —
(i) Tyndall Inter. Fund —
(i) Tyndall Overseas Fd. $1.10

UNION BANK SWITZ:
— (d) Amca U.S. sh. SF71.00
— (d) Bond Invest. SF103.50
— (d) Eurit Eu. sh. Bid SF165.00
— (d) Fonsa Sw. sh. Bid SF106.00
— (d) Globinvest Bid SF94.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest. Bid SF93.50
— (d) Safit S. Af. sh. Bid SF343.00
— (d) Sima Sw.R.Est. Bid SF150.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds DM30.68
— (d) Europafonds DM46.81
— (d) Unifonds DM25.76
— (d) Unirenta DM44.96
(r) United Cap. Inv. Fd. $4.47

USI GROUP:
— (w) United Growth Fd. $1.38
— (w) Un. Inc. & Gr. Fd. $10.45
— (w) USI Venture Fund $6.51
— (w) Euro-Am. R'l Est.Fd. $10.00
— (w) Fund of Nations $11.71
— (w) The Lion Plan $1.22
(w) U.S. Income Properties $10.38
(w) U.S. Land Fund $9.38
(w) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. $11.90
(d) Universal Fund SF126.63
(w) Univers Bk. Stock Fd. $17.01
(d) Univ Bond Select SF106.75
(d) Victory Fund S.A. $10.65
(w) Western Growth Fd. $7.97
(w) West. Hedge Fd Cl. A. $4.405
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $496.50
(w) World Insur. Stock Fd. $14.71
(w) World R'l Est.Stock Fd. $14.85
(w) Worldwide Securities $40.33
(w) Worldwide Special $2.065
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund $9.42
(w) Zodiac Fund $7.89

DM — Deutsche Marks; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs. + — Offer price; a — Asked.
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
18⅛	11⅝	ElPasNG	1.20	x44	27⅛	28⅛	27⅛	27¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅜	EMI Ltd	.22e	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	EMI Ltd	wi						
42⅛	30	Emer El	1.16	52	49⅝	70⅛	69⅝	70	+ ⅛
28	18	EmElec	pf 8.80	1	48½	48½	48½	48½	— ¾
41	31	EmeryAirF	1	18	47½	47½	47	47	
23⅞	16	Emhart	1.20	87	46½	47½	46½	47	+ ⅛
24⅛	18	EmpDist	1.76	85	30⅜	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	12	Empire Gas		28	16¼	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
15	11	EnglishChn	.40	194	28¼	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
95	75	Eng M	pf4.25	25	176	176	176	176	+5
9	7	Ennis Bus	.22	37	17⅛	17	17	17⅛	
27	21	Equit Gs	2.23	3	35½	35½	35½	35½	
28⅛	22	EquitLife	M	192	29	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
13¾	9	EquityPd	.15r	362	14½	14⅜	14¾	14	— ⅛
16⅝	12	ESB Inc	1.20	34	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
8⅞	5	Esquire	.33	16	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
19	12	Essanay	1.20	25	29	29⅜	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
35½	23	Essex	pf2.84	2	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	6	Esterlin	.87g	112	15½	16⅛	15½	16	+ ⅛
15	11	Ethyl Cp	.84	79	27⅜	27¾	27	27⅛	— ⅛
28½	21	Ethyl	pf2.40	11	41	41⅛	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	9	Eurofnd	.95g	11	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	16	EvansPrd	.60	91	42	44½	42	44	+ 1½
16½	9	ExCello	1.25	69	23	23¼	23	23	

F

11	7	Fabergé	.43	389	16	16½	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	18	FacterA	.46b	55	43	44⅝	43	44¼	+ 1⅛
18	8	Fairch Cam		755	33	34⅝	33	34⅞	+ 1⅛
6	4	Fair Hill	.30e	67	11¼	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
13½	9	Fairmont	1	19	18	18⅜	18	18½	+ ⅜
5	2	Falstaff		99	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9¼	6	Family Fi	.60	16	15⅝	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	4	Fangtael	Inc	31	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	6	Far West	Fin	40	15	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
35	25	Farah Mfg		106	35⅛	36¼	35	36⅛	
5¼	3	FAS Intl		235	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
20¼	14	Fedders	.40	264	43¼	43⅞	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	12	Federal	1.20	9	26⅛	26⅝	26	26	— ⅛
20⅛	15	FedMog	1.80	24	28¼	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	32	FedNMtg	.96	4240	67¼	68¼	65¾	66½	— ¾
8¼	5	FedPacEl		12	14½	16⅜	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
14	7	FedPapBd	1	3	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
13⅛	9	FedSignS	.60	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	Federals	Inc	50	10½	11	10⅜	11	+ ⅛
25¼	18	FedDeptStr	1	510	43½	43⅝	43¾	43½	+ ⅛
6¼	4	Federat Dev		3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅛	9	Ferro Cp	.70	45	25	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
16⅜	11	Fibreb'rd	.70	28	33¼	33½	33	33½	
21⅛	15	Fidelcrn	1.40	27	38¼	38⅝	38¼	38½	
2⅛	1	Filtrol	1.20	14	24⅛	24⅛	24	24	+1
9⅛	5	Fin Federatn		25	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	— ⅛
34⅛	25	Firestne	1.60	165	49⅞	49⅞	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	19	Fst Chrt	1.84f	137	44⅝	44⅞	44⅛	44⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	12	Fst Mtg	1.76e	149	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
65¼	45	FstNBos	Co	59	69⅞	70¾	69⅞	70¾	+ 1⅛
55⅞	38	FstNCity	2.64	122	69¾	70⅛	69¾	69⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	14	FstNStr	.25g	11	45¾	46¼	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
17⅞	12	Fischbch	.80	24	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	FisherFd	.05g	31	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
6¾	5	Fisher Sci	.16	89	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	9	fitzestEnt	.1e	254	33	33	33	31⅞	— 1⅛
87⅞		Fleming	.50	12	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	9	Flintkote	1	33	27	27⅞	27	27	+ ⅛
57¼	41	Flint pfA	4.50	x120	80½	80½	80½	80½	— ½
15¼	8	FlaE Coast		21	32⅝	34⅛	32⅝	34½	+ 2
16¼	9	Fla Gas	.60	197	24⅞	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
48¾	34	Fla Power	1.68	19	55⅝	56	55⅛	55¼	
54⅛	38	FlaPwLt	2.12	x76	70⅜	78⅜	70⅛	70⅜	— ⅛
15¾	8	Fla Steel	1	1	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
17⅜	11	FluorCp	1.20	53	27	27¾	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	7	Fly Tigr	.81t	717	42¼	43½	42⅛	42½	+ ⅜
20⅞	15	FlyTgr	pf1.20	287	30	31	30	30½	+ ⅛
15⅞	11	FMC Cp	.85	121	27⅛	27¾	26⅞	27¼	— ⅛
39		FMC	pf2.25		48¼	48¼	48¼	48⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	8	Food Fair	.90	28	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
7	5	Foote CB	.60	14	9½	9¾	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	7	Foote Min		7	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
22	16	Foote pf	2.20	5	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
37⅛	25	FordM	2.40	258	57	57⅞	57	57⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	11	ForMcKs	.80	47	22½	22⅝	22¼	22½	— ⅛
36	25	FMcK	pf1.80	3	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
12⅝	8	Fost Whl	.80	203	22	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
13	8	Fost Whl	pf 1	8	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
17¼	12	Foxboro		227	32⅛	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	7	Frank Str	.40	11	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
11⅜	4	FreeptSul	.83	85	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	14	Fruehf	1.70	72	33	33⅛	33	33	+ ⅛
7		Fuqua In	.45I	287	20½	21⅜	20½	21⅛	+ ⅛

G

19⅝	14	GAC Cp	.80	190	22¾	22⅝	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
7¼	4	GAF Corp	.40	122	14⅝	15	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
5	3	GAF pf	1.20	16	22⅛	22¾	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
17	11	Gam Sko	1.20	207	41¼	42⅛	41⅝	42¼	+ 1⅛
22⅛	16	GamS pf	1.75	48	42	43⅛	42	43¼	+ 1¼
20	14	GamS pf	1.60	49	46½	47¼	46½	47⅜	+ ⅛
34⅞	24	Gannett	.48	43	38⅞	39⅜	38¾	39¼	+ ⅛
22	16	GenDea	1.52	731	46	47½	46	47	+ 1⅛
13⅜	8	Garlock	.80	2	20	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
41⅛	30	Gateway Ind		20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9	GaTel	Cp	47	13¾	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
21½	14	Gemini Cap		14	16⅝	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
9½	5	Geminin	.56a	7	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅝	+ ⅛
16	9	GenAlvn	.33g	18	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	20	GAmOil	.60b	25	39⅛	39¼	38⅞	39	
28¾	20	GATran	1.60	85	47½	47⅞	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	13	Gen Banc	.56	21	13⅛	13½	13	13	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	GnCable	.80	301	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13	Gen Cig	1.20	36	36¼	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅛
28⅛	20	GnDevel	.32f	209	27⅜	28⅛	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
30⅛	25	Gen Dynam		43	26⅝	27	26¾	26⅝	
62⅞	44	Gen Elec	2.40	984	164⅜	186	164⅛	165¾	+ 1⅜
7⅛	4	GenFire	.14g	49	12	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	30	GenFds	2.40	232	81¾	87⅜	80⅝	86½	— ⅝
41⅛	29	GenFds	wi	30	41⅝	41⅝	40¾	40¾	— ½
6⅝	4	Gen Host		40	19¼	19⅝	18¾	19	— ⅛
11⅞	7	Gen Inst	.30f	116	21⅝	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
2⅜		GGenInstr	pf	2	39	39	39	39	
13⅜	9	Gen Mills	.88	174	34⅝	34⅞	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
41	31	G Mill	pf1.75	4	57½	57¾	57¼	57¾	+ ⅜
59⅞	43	Gen Mot	1.80	348	77⅞	80⅛	77⅞	79⅝	+ 1⅛
48⅛	34	GMot	pf 3.75	2	88¾	88¾	88	88	— ⅛
16⅝	11	GenPCem	.80	37	27⅛	27⅞	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
16⅜	8	G PubUt	1.68	263	23⅝	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
		Gen Retract		44	21⅛	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
47	27	GenSignl	1.20	4	45⅞	46⅜	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅛
47	27	GenSignl	pf 4	3	100½	100⅝	99	99	— 1
8⅛	5	Gen St Ind		8	13¾	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
20⅜	14	GnTelEl	1.52	279	31⅛	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
30⅛	23	GTelEl	pf2.25	2	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	14	GTelEl	pf2.05	2109	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	11	GTFis	pf1.30	230	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	
12⅜	8	Gen Tire	1b	183	23⅝	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
57⅛	41	Gen Tire	pf 5	260	74	74	74	74	
23	16	Genesco	1.70	134	33¾	34⅛	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜		Genstr	.40e	24	11⅛	12	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
		Genstr	pf.40e	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
21⅜		GenuineMt		19	28¾	29⅛	28¾	28¾	
38⅛	24	GePacif	.80b	151	56¾	57⅜	56¾	57¼	+ 1⅛
31	22	GerberS	1.20	47	43⅞	44⅝	43½	44⅝	+ 1⅛
36⅝		GettyO	1.13g	121	80	80½	79¾	79⅝	8
15⅜		GettyO	pf1.25	6	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
7½		GlenPC	.40e	31	13¾	14	13¾	13⅝	— ⅛
11⅛		Gibrall	Fin	34	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
4		Gidd Lewis		148	12½	13⅛	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
31		Gillette	1.48	325	47¼	47¾	47⅛	47⅜	+ ⅛
23⅝		Gimbel Br	1	89	32⅝	33½	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅛
19⅜		Ginse Inc		90	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	
5		Glen Alden		216	9	9¼	9	9	
39⅝		GlenAl	pf3.15	2	76	76	76	76	+1
35		Glen Ald	pf 3	4	62⅛	64⅜	62⅛	64¼	+3½
7½		Global Marin		147	16½	17⅜	16½	17	+ ⅛
9⅛		Globe Un	.40	48	26⅛	27	26¼	27	+ ⅛
19⅛		Goodrich	1	1467	27⅞	28⅜	27⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
21		Goodyr	.65	802	30¼	30¾	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
10		GorJelyA	.24	10	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞		Goulds Inc	.47	27	35⅛	35⅞	34⅝	35⅛	— ⅛
30⅝		Grace	1.30	109	32⅝	34⅛	32⅝	34⅛	+ 1⅛
17½		Granby	1.40	15	20¾	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+ 1⅛
22⅝		GrandUn	.80	59	29⅛	30	29¾	30	
10		GrantCity	Sti	13	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	
13⅜		Granitville	1	94	32⅛	32⅞	32	32¾	+ ⅛
24⅜		Grant W	1.30	93	34½	35½	34⅜	35	+ 1⅛
48		Grant pf	3.75	280	58½	59	58½	59	
17		GrayDrg	1.20	13	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
21⅛		Grl A&P	1.30	353	29⅞	30⅛	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅛
22⅜		GtLkDr	1.20a	6	32⅛	32⅝	32⅛	32⅞	
9⅜		GtNorIron	1e	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	
34⅝		GtNoNek	1.40	34	48	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛		GtNN	pfA.40	1	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
17⅜		Gt West	Fin	166	27⅜	28¼	25⅝	24	+ ⅜
13⅜		GtWstUnit	.90	9	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛		GWUn	pf 1.82	1	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
6⅜		GtWashIn	.50	16	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
17⅛		Grn Giant	.96	x69	27	27¾	26½	26¾	
17⅞		Grn Shoe	1.20	45	33½	34	33½	34	+ ⅛
13		Greyhound	1	226	18⅝	18¾	18⅛	18¾	+ ⅛
17		Grolier	.90	53	30⅛	31	30⅛	30¾	+ ⅛
12⅜		GrummnCp	1	16	24	24	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
18⅛		GltLkHtl	.40e	95	37⅝	38⅛	37⅝	37¾	+ ⅛
42⅞		GtMtch	2.80a	33	79	80½	79	79¾	+ 1⅛
21¾		Gulf Oil	1.50	485	31	31¾	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
4⅞		Gulf Resrce		86	11⅜	12⅜	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
9⅝		GulfRes	pf.20	6	16½	16½	15⅞	16	— ⅛
14⅝		GtRes	pf1.30	13	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
15		GtSUtil	1.64	335	23	23⅛	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
53		GulfSU	pf4.52	250	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	
52⅛		GulfSU	pf4.40	2310	60	61	60	61	
9⅝		Gulf Wn	.50	375	25⅛	25¾	24½	25¼	+ ⅜
42		GulfW	pf 3.50	4	104½	106	104½	106	+ 2¾
53⅜		GulfW	pf 3.87	12	53	54¾	53	54¾	+ 2
73⅜		GulfW	pf5.75	1	71⅞	73⅛	71⅞	73⅛	+ 1⅜
8		Gulton	Ind	64	10⅞	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛

H

30		HackWat	2.28	5	38⅝	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
23		Hall Pr	1.40e	16	36¼	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
58		Halliburt	1.85	259	52½	52⅝	52	52	— ⅛
3¾		Hamil Wat		17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17		Hamm Pap	1	57	25⅛	25	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
7		Hammond	.40	276	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞		Handfern	.68	28	38⅛	38⅞	38	38	— ⅛
15⅞		Handgher	.72	12	21	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
9		Hanes Cp	.50	77	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
27⅛		Hanna M	1.20	14	50	50⅛	50	50½	+ ⅛
13⅛		Harcourt	1	40	43	43	42	42	— 1
19⅛		Harris Int	1	60	45⅞	46⅜	45⅞	46⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜		Harsco Cp	1	189	21⅝	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛		HartfdAtty	.80	2	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛		HartfdAt	1.20	11	23⅛	23⅛	23½	23½	— ⅛
12⅛		Hartfd	1.40	11	23⅛	23⅛	23½	23½	— ⅛
14⅛		Hawaii El	1.44	9	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜		Hayes Alm	1	21	16¾	17	16¾	17	
6		Hazeltine		336	10	10	9	9⅝	— 1⅛
3⅝		HCA	Ind	2	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛		HeclaMin	.17r	23	24½	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
28¾		Heinz HJ	1	374	36½	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛		Helene Curt		47	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
13⅛		Heller Int	.60	218	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26	— ⅛
69		Heller	pf4.07	1	115	115	115	115	
13⅞		Helme Pds	1	52	16⅛	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
19⅛		HelmrichP	.20	26	22½	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
24		Hemlock Cp		4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
23⅛		Hercules	.25g	157	44	44	43¾	43¾	
27⅛		HershF	1.10	17	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛		Heulein	.85	16	44⅜	45	44⅜	45	+ ⅛
19⅜		Hew Pack	.53	125	36⅛	37	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜		Hib Volte		67	12⅞	12⅞	12	12⅜	— ⅛
24⅛		Hilton Hotl	1	176	43¼	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ⅛
28⅞		Hoard	1.20	16	43⅝	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞		Hoerner Wal	.90	37	25¾	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
4		Holl Electrn		32	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛		Holidayinn	.22	106	41⅛	41¾	39⅞	41	+ 1⅛
12		HollyS	1.20	63	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
16⅛		Homestke	.48	111	26	26¾	25⅞	26¾	+ ⅛
65		Honeywell	1.20	333	99⅛	101	99⅛	101	+ 1⅛
18		HoovrBl	1.60	23	27¾	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛		HopkCo	Am	87	35⅝	36	34⅝	34¾	— ⅛
33½		Host Intl	.36	11	34⅛	34½	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
8⅜		Houdaille	.60	23	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
23⅛		Housh pf	2.25	2	32	32	32	32	

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
25⅛	12¾	Hous Mtt	.40	78	15⅝	15⅞	15½	15⅞	1558 2
49⅛	29¾	HoushF	1.20	73	45	46½	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
146	93	HousF	pf4.40	1	137	137	137	137	
57⅛	35	HousF	pf2.50	4	56½	56½	56½	56½	
49¾	34	HousLP	1.20	65	47⅜	47⅝	47½	47	— ⅛
64⅜	42	HoustNGs	.80	26	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
52⅜	39	HeuG	pf1.50	2	53½	53½	53½	53½	— ⅜
26	11½	How John	.24	141	25⅞	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
27	11	Howmet	.70	98	19	19½	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	17½	Huard	.36g	57	22⅜	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅛
25¾	17½	Hud Bay	1.20	9	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	
17⅜	8½	Hugh Hat	.40	12	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
21⅞	13	Hunt Chm	.12	35	17⅛	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛

I

38	24½	IdahoPw	1.60	19	33⅛	33½	33	33½	— ⅛
17½	9¼	Ideal Bas	.60	37	15	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
34	14⅛	Ill Cent	1.14	27	32⅝	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
60	36½	Ill Can	pf3.50	27	59¾	60½	59¾	60½	+ ⅛
44	28⅛	Ill Powr	2.20	38	39⅝	40¼	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
36	28	Ill Pow	pf2.35	2100	34½	35	34½	35	—1
32⅝	25	Ill Pow	pf2.18	2190	32½	32½	32⅛	32⅛	
15⅛	7	Imeri Cp	Am	119	14½	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
42½	22⅛	INA Cp	1.40	83	41	41⅛	41	41	
16	8	Income Capit		15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
10⅝	9	Inc CCU	.36g	13	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
27¼	14	Indian Hd	.80	10	27⅛	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
38⅝	28⅛	IndNaGs	1.72	7	29⅛	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
30	20	IndplsPL	1.50	6	26⅛	27	26¼	27	+ ⅛
23⅜	16⅜	Indstl Nat	.90	17	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
50	32	Inger Rand	2	60	48½	49¼	48¾	48⅝	— ⅛
41⅜	30	IngRd	pf2.25	10	39⅜	39⅝	39½	39½	
31½	22¾	Inland Stl	2	94	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
16⅛	6¼	Inmont Corp		135	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	17⅜	Insilco	.70	91	18	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
27⅝	15½	Insilc	pfA1.25	3	23½	23½	23½	23½	
70	35½	InspirCp	2	27	42¾	43	42½	42⅝	— ⅛
41⅝	21¾	Interco	1.20	19	44¼	46¼	46¼	46½	— ⅛
30	21¾	Intrlklnc	1	9	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
387	218½	IBM	5.20	232	336	339½	336	338¾	+ 2
55	33	Int Chm	Nclr	405	49⅝	49⅝	49	49½	
69⅛	44⅞	IntFlaFr	.60	38	64⅛	64⅝	64	64	— ⅛
33⅝	22	Int Harv	1.80	270	30⅝	31¼	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	11¼	Int Hold	1.40a	3	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
43⅛	7¾	Int Indust		161	10½	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
56	17	Int Ind	pf1.70	19	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	8½	Int

American Stock Exchange Trading

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅛	6½	AberdnM .40	18	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
7¼	3⅝	Abrdn P .12f	7	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	
6	2	Acme Hamil	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	Acme Prec	8	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
21¾	12	Action Ind	60	21⅞	23¼	21¾	22¼	+1½
12	3	Adams Russl	28	7½	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
15⅛	5	Admiral Intl	25	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	7½	A&E Plast P	76	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
14¾	3⅝	Aerodex Inc	3	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
13⅝	4½	Aero Flo .30	5	9½	9½	9½	9½	
27⅞	9⅝	Aerojet .50a	9	21¾	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
17⅛	6½	Aeronca .20e	89	13	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅜	Aerosol .10f	8	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅜	4½	Aerovox Cp	6	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
14⅛	8½	Affil Hosp .20	9	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
13	3½	AIC Photo	14	7¾	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	2½	Aiken Ind	10	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
6⅛	1	AIM Cos	589	3	3¼	3	3	
19	14¾	Airborne Frt	9	17	17	17	17	— ½
3½	1⅛	Airlift Intl	194	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞	
16⅞	4⅝	Airpax Elec	28	8⅞	9⅞	8¾	9⅞	+1⅛
15¾	8½	Airwick B .25	5	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
65	51	AlaP pf4.20	z50	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	— ¼
39⅝	20	AlnWood 1.60	4	29⅛	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅝
12	4½	Alaska Airl	103	7¼	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
14¾	5	Alba Wal .24	223	11¾	12⅝	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅝
8⅛	3	Aldon Ind	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
20⅝	15	AllsnM 1.03g	13	19⅞	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ½
7⅝	3⅛	All Amer Ind	9	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
16¼	8¾	Alleghy Airl	70	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15¾	+ ½
11	5⅝	AlleghAirl wt	34	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	+ ½
11⅞	3½	AlleghyCp wt	17	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
27½	9	Allen El .32t	16	17⅛	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
38¾	7¾	AllianTR .52e	14	35	36	35	36	+1½
11½	2½c	Allied Art	14	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
10¾	5⅞	Allison Stl .40	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
6¼	2⅝	Alpha Ind	22	5¾	5¾	5½	5¾	— ¼
9⅞	3½	Altamil Cp	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
16	10	Alter Fds .50	11	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
60	46½	Alcoa pf 3.75	z50	59	59	59	59	
15⅛	6½	AlumSpec .44	26	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+ ½
20	3	Amco Ind	181	18½	19	18½	19	+ ¾
16	4	Ameco Inc	33	8¾	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+1
21	11	Am Agronom	31	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅝
11	5⅛	A AutVnd .20	33	9¼	10	9¼	10	+ ⅞
12⅞	8	Am Blltrt .60	4	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
9¼	4⅝	A BkStra .21f	17	6½	6¾	6½	6½	+ ⅛
48⅛	24	AmBldgM .30	2	45½	45½	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
23¾	15	A CentM .51g	20	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	12	Am FinA 1.10	20	20¾	21¼	20¾	21	+ ½
28⅞	22¾	A Fitch .62g	24	26⅛	26½	26	26½	+ ¼
7⅝	3¼	Am Fitch wt	29	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5¾	3⅛	A Israeli .12g	17	5¼	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
13½	6½	A MaizeA .33	39	14	14¼	14	14	+ ½
13⅛	6½	A MaizeB .33	15	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ½
27½	12½	AmMotInns	82	24¾	25¼	24½	25¼	+1¼
35⅞	20	AmPetr 1.05e	31	27½	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅞
7⅞	2¾	Am Preclan	1	4	4	4	4	
11	6¾	A RltyTr .30g	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
13⅝	5	AmSaf Equip	185	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	4½	AmTech I 1f	103	8¼	9⅝	8¼	9¼	+1
18⅞	7¾	Ames DS .10r	12	19	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
50¼	10¾	Amrep Corp	160	36⅝	38⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+ ½
7¼	3	AndreaRa .20	5	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
6⅝	1⅛	vjAndy Gar	11	4¼	4½	4	4	— ⅛
29½	14⅝	Angelica .18	3	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
3⅛	1	Anglo Lautro	16	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
13	7⅝	Ansul Co	11	11	11	10½	10¾	— ⅛
14½	3	Anthony Ind	32	8	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ¼
5	1⅞	AO Indust	77	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
7	2⅝	Apollo Indust	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
24¼	3¾	Applied Data	232	12½	13½	12½	13	+ ⅞
12¾	4⅛	Applied Dev	64	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6	
29½	12⅛	Aquitain Ltd	147	24¾	24¾	23½	24½	— ½
24⅝	24⅝	Aquitn Lt wt	12	24	24	23¼	23¼	—1⅛
25	10¾	Arctic Ent	51	20½	21⅞	20½	21⅞	+1⅜
21¼	11	ArizColoLd C	4	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
22⅞	10¼	Ark Best .30	8	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
31	21	ArkLGas 1.30	26	27¾	28	27¾	28	+ ½
15⅛	6	Arrow Elect	24	11¾	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	+ ⅞
25¼	11¼	Arundel	24	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	24	+1¼
11	4½	Arwood Cp	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	5⅜	Asamera Oil	456	16⅛	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅝
12⅝	5	Ashl Oil Can	60	11	12¼	11	12¼	+1⅜
13⅝	6	ASPRO .25	7	9½	9½	9¼	9½	+ ½
23½	18¼	AssdBab n.60	32	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+ ⅜
5½	3¼	AssdFdSt .20	2	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
32⅞	23	AssdMtg .60g	33	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
7	2½	Astrex Inc	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4½	1⅞	Atco Chem	9	2¾	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
18½	11½	Atico Finl .40	5	16	16½	16	16½	+ ¾
19¾	8⅝	Atico M .45g	52	18⅝	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+ ½
7	1⅞	Atico Mtg wt	84	6¾	7	6⅛	6⅝	
33	14⅞	AtCLCo 1.20a	119	32¼	33¼	32¼	33	+1
17	12⅝	AtlC Min .31g	40	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt	282	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
35½	15⅛	Augat .10g	33	27¼	29⅞	27¼	29	+1½
31¼	7½	Austral Oil	32	16	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
13¼	4¾	Auto Bldg	36	12½	12¾	12½	12½	
27½	5¼	Automat Rad	21	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
9¼	7¼	AutomSvc .20	41	8¼	8½	8	8	— ¼
38½	25⅛	Auto Sw .15g	3	37¾	37¾	37½	37½	
18⅝	3⅛	AVC Corp	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
9⅝	5½	AVEMC .05e	26	8⅝	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	3¼	Avis Ind .10g	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
44¾	25½	Avondl 1.20b	8	39⅝	40½	39⅝	40½	+1⅝
		B						
29¼	17¼	BagdCop .40b	1	23	23	23	23	
30⅝	12¼	Baker Ind .24	22	23	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅝
49	19½	Bald DH 1.20	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
6½	4⅛	Bald Sec .16g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	3	Ball Co	58	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
14	5⅛	Banff Oil	545	12⅛	12½	11⅞	12½	
5	1⅛	Bang Pun wt	11	3¼	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
13⅜	4	Banister Cntl	224	10⅞	11⅞	10⅞	11⅝	+ ⅞
35¼	13½	BankUtil .09g	2	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	— ½
9	3⅛	Banner Indus	18	5⅞	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜
17⅛	5½	Barnes Eng	5	13	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅝
11⅞	3½	gbarnwel Ind	41	9	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
19	6⅛	BarryRG .70f	16	16⅛	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	6	Barry Wr .30	35	10⅞	11⅞	10⅞	11⅝	+ ⅞
14	3⅝	Bartell Med	21	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
11	4⅛	Barth Sp .33	107	9⅛	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅞
11⅞	5⅜	BartonBr .45f	26	10⅛	10½	9¾	10½	+ ¾
13⅛	4½	Bartons Cdy	11	7½	8	7½	8	+ ½
7	2⅝	Baruch Fostr	28	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
11½	8	BarwickET	11	9¼	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅜
23⅞	13⅝	Behring Corp	68	17⅝	18	17⅛	17⅞	+ ¼
9⅞	3½	Bell Electrn	19	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
10⅞	5¼	Belscot Ret	11	8⅞	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅝
28¾	5⅝	Benrus Corp	36	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ⅝
30	8½	BergBrun .24	76	13⅝	14	13¼	13⅝	
49½	16	Berg B pf1.15	7	23½	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ½
10⅛	4¼	Bertea Corp	7	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
24¾	16¼	Berven Carpt	12	22	22¼	22	22	
9¼	4⅛	Beth Cp .78f	10	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
44⅞	6½	Beverly Ent	1203	15¼	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
23⅛	16	BigBearA 1	5	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
33¼	13¾	BinneyS .80	4	25¼	25¼	25	25	
7⅛	2	Bloomf Bldg	38	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8¾	3	Bluebird Inc	120	8	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1½	Bluebird wt	107	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	15½	Bohack Corp	30	16¼	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅛
8¾	5⅛	Bolt Beranek	8	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
10¾	3⅞	Botany Ind	160	7⅛	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅞
7	3	Bowmar Ins	6	5	5½	5	5½	+ ⅝
26⅞	7¼	Bowne Co .16	36	16½	17½	16½	17	+ ¾
26½	8	Bow Vall .10	41	19	19	18½	18½	— ½
		Bow Vy fn.10	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
18⅞	9	Bradt Sp .60a	25	15½	16	15½	15⅞	+ ¼
31	14½	BradfCom Sy	47	29⅛	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	6⅝	Branch In .50	6	11⅜	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
12⅝	5	BranifAir wt	7	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
11⅜	6¼	BrntAirA .21t	17	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	11⅝	BrascanLt 1b	62	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
24⅛	10¼	Braun En .32	8	15⅜	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅜
15¼	5⅞	Breeez	12	11½	11¾	11⅜	11½	
8	6 11-16	BrATb r .10g	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+1-16
19⅝	5	BroDart Ind	126	8	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅞	Brody Seatg	2	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
18¼	5½	BrksPer .20	4	10½	10½	10½	10⅝	
4⅞	1¼	Brown Co wt	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
26¾	20½	BwnF A .40b	3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ¼
26⅞	20	BwnF B .40b	27	24½	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ½
6¼	4⅞	BrownF pf.40	19	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅝
13⅝	5½	Bruce Robert	115	12½	13⅝	12½	13⅝	+1⅛
9¼	1⅝	BTB Corp	53	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅝	7⅝	BTU Eng .28	49	13⅝	14⅛	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅜
7⅞	2	Buehler Cp	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
22¾	11¾	Bundy Corp 1	24	23	23	22½	22¼	— ½
12⅝	5¾	Burgess Ind	18	9	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	19¼	Burns WJ .60	341	32⅝	32⅝	31	31	—1⅝

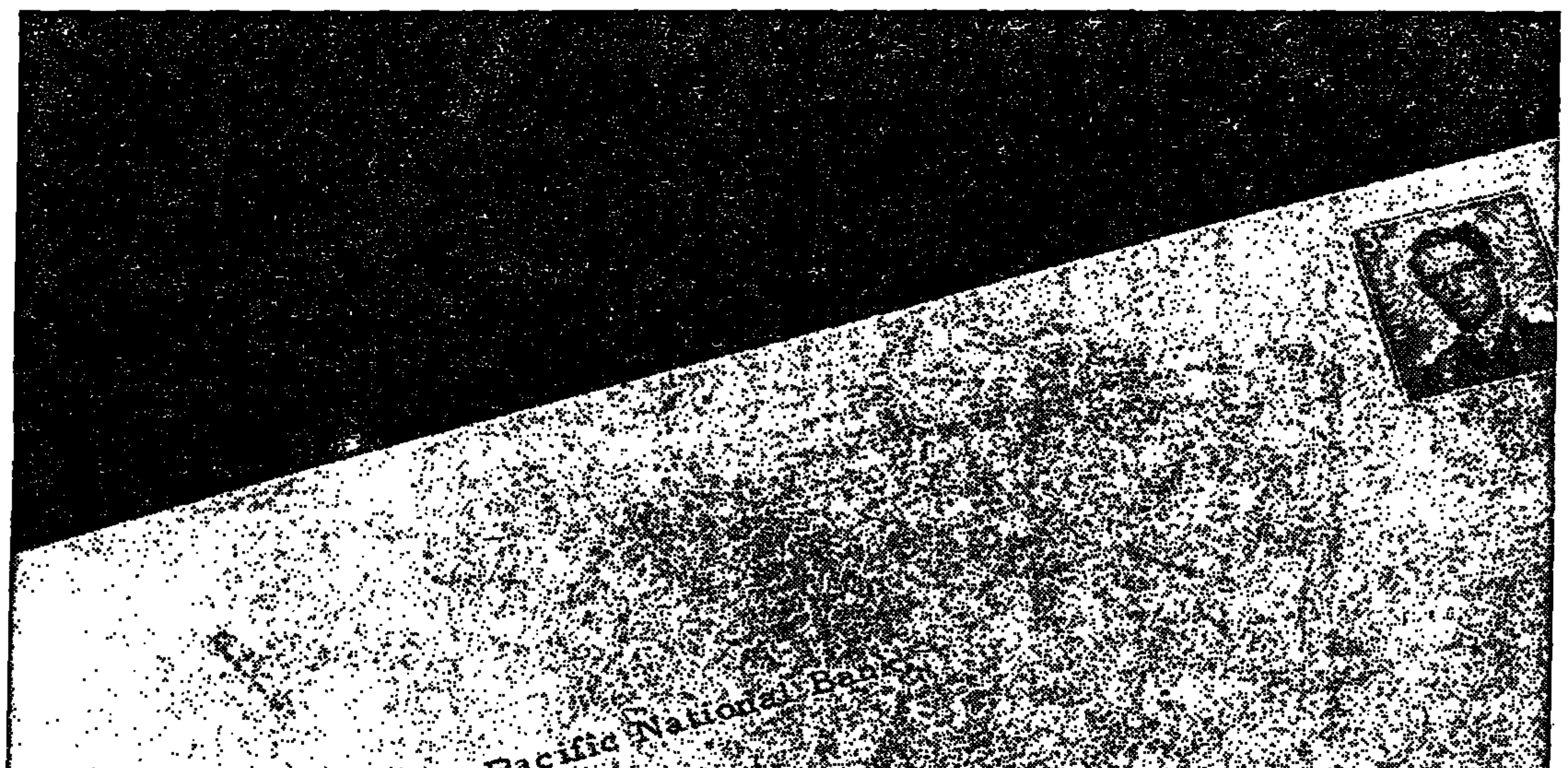
1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4¾	2⅞	Burr JP .05g	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16½	4½	Buller Aviat	54	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
21⅝	7¼	Buttes Gs Oil	206	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ¾
		C						
23⅞	7⅝	Cablecom Gn	22	13	13⅝	13	13¼	+ ⅜
24½	11⅛	Caldor .40t	34	24¼	24½	23¾	24	— ⅜
35⅞	10¼	Calcomp	123	26	26⅝	26	26¾	+ ½
26¼	13¼	CalHltCare	90	26	26½	25¾	26½	+ ¾
35⅞	32	CalPriCem 1	2	34⅛	34⅛	34	34	+ ⅛
22⅝	13¾	Camcolnc .15	337	21	23¼	21	22¾	+1⅞
14⅝	5 9-16	CampbChib	64	6⅝	6 5-16	6¼	6 13-16	
13¼	6⅞	CampbM .30	7	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ½
6⅝	2½	gcdnExp G&O	334	4⅞	5 1-16	4⅞	5 1-16	+5-16
17	3	Cdn Homestd	104	8 11-16	8¾	8 9-16	8 9-16	+1-16
17⅝s	8	CdnHydro .25	5	16¼	16¼	16	16	
31	23⅛	Cdnint P 1.80	6	25	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
16	7	Cdn Javelin	551	14½	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅜
5¼	2	Cdn Marconi	57	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
40	16	Cdn SuperOil	2	38½	38½	38½	38½	
10⅝	3⅝	Canaverl .16t	28	6⅛	6¾	6⅛	6⅝	
6¾	2¼	Canoga Ind	5	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
53⅝	12	Cap Ind .16g	82	19¼	19¾	19	19	
50⅛	3⅝	Career Acad	104	6⅛	6⅞	6⅛	6¾	+ ½
25	6⅝	Caressa Inc	152	24⅛	24¾	24	24⅛	
121¾	80	Carnaf 1.60g	10	122	124½	122	124½	+2⅝
18¼	3¾	Carousel Fsh	54	8¾	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
14⅛	13⅛c	Carrols Dev	50	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅜
22⅛	14⅝	CastleA .80	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
8⅞	2⅝	Castleton Ind	110	4¼	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
22	6⅝	Cavitron Cp	22	13¼	13⅝	13	13⅝	— ⅛
14½	5	CelluCraft	22	9	9⅝	9	9½	+ ⅜
53	42	CenMe pf3.50	270	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ¼
22½	13	Cen Sec 1.15g	14	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
33⅝	16	CentyEl .60b	2	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅜
5⅞	1⅛	Century Geo	20	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ½
10½	3⅝	Certified Cp	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	4⅞	Certron Cp	95	7	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ¼
14⅛	5¼	ChadwM .05g	8	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
35	8	ChampHo .16	49	29¾	30	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅝
13¼	8¼	Chatt Gas .68	2	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
36¼	17⅝	Cherry Burr	5	34¼	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅞
31⅛	23⅜	ChiRivt 1.60a	3	29	29	29	29	
23⅝	5⅞	Christian Cos	132	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	+ ½
9¾	2⅞	Cinerama	217	4⅞	5⅛	4¾	4¾	
42	18¼	Circle K .48	26	42⅜	42¾	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅜
22¼	6⅝	CliSv AR wt	109	10¼	11	10¼	11	+1½
17½	9¾	Citizens F .32	2	16	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
13¼	7½	CityGsFla .30	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
24½	7⅜	Clarkson Ind	27	17⅛	17⅞	17	17⅝	+ ⅞
8⅝	2½	Clarostat	2	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ½
13⅞	4¾	Clopay .49t	20	7½	8½	7½	8⅛	+ ⅝
33⅛	6½	CMI Corp	52	12¼	12¾	12⅛	12⅝	
30⅞	24¼	CMI Inv Cp	18	29½	30⅛	29½	30⅛	+ ⅞
9⅞	2½	Coburn Corp	27	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26½	9¼	Colf Mat .15g	7	16½	16½	61	16½	+1½
10¼	4	Cohen Hatfd	6	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15¼	4⅝	Cohu Elec .10	23	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
37	6¾	Cole Natl .44	23	15¾	16¼	15¾	16	+ ½
27¾	11	Colecoin .08b	7	27	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	21¾	Coleman .40	33	27½	29½	27½	28¾	+1½
18¼	6⅛	Colon Snd .30	59	16⅛	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
33⅝	13⅞	Colwell .30e	12	27⅞	29	27⅞	29	+1¼
47	6	Combustn Eq	28	17⅛	17⅞	17½	17½	
33	18¾	Cominc 1.40	4	23⅝	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
9¾	4⅛	Coml All .10g	15	8⅝	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
22⅞	13	Coml Mal .60	3	17	17	16¾	16⅞	
16⅞	5¼	Commodor	22	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅜
28⅝	19	Com PS 1.50b	13	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	— ⅛
16⅞	7¼	Compolnd .36	9	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12⅜	+ ¼
15⅝	6	Compreh Des	13	8¼	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅞
7⅝	2⅝	CompuDyne	39	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+
12¼	3½	Comput Eq	27	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½	+ ¼
12⅝	3⅞	Comput Invst	27	9⅞	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+ ⅝
5⅝	2⅛	Comp M .20e	2	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	
28⅝	11½	Computest	33	17⅞	18⅝	17⅞	18¼	+ ½
75¾	16¼	Comp Softw	261	32¼	32¾	31¾	31¾	
14½	5½	Conchemco	6	11¾	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅜
14	3⅞	Concord Fab	40	11⅝	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
24⅞	6¼	Condec Corp	20	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
8⅝	4½	Connlly Con	6	5¼	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	5⅛	Connrex .30b	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	3½	Conroy Inc	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3 5-16	1	Con Cdn Far	29	1¾	1 15-16	1¾	1 13-16	+1-16
11⅝	5	ConDenS .05g	78	9	9⅛	9	9	
9½	4	Con Nat Sh A	3	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
22⅝	4½	Con Oil Gas	141	11½	12	11⅝	11⅞	+1⅜
19¼	6	Con Refing	60	11½	12½	11½	11⅞	+1⅜
15⅞	7½	ConsltDos .40	9	12⅝	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
4½	1½	Cont Mater	88	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	
9½	5	Cont Tel wt	34	8⅝	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Cook Elec .30	21	10¾	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
11½	4⅞	Cook Ind	70	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅜
19¾	13¼	Cook Pnt Var	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
12	5½	Cooper Jarrt	30	8	8⅝	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅜
25½	13⅝	Corrn Blk .72	2	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
11½	3½	Cosmodyne	30	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅝
21⅞	17½	Cousins .30e	60	20⅞	21	20⅝	20⅞	
15½	4⅝	Craig Corp	34	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ½
14½	7⅝	CramerE .37f	81	13⅛	13⅛	12	12¼	—1
16⅝	9¾	Crealive Mgt	32	16	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ¼
35⅝	23⅝	CreoleP 2.60a	35	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ½
9¼	3¼	Crest Foam	14	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
7⅝	3	Crestmont	3	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
49⅞	20	Crompt 1.40	88	47	50¼	46¾	49½	+2⅝
46¾	17	CwnCPt 1.22f	426	47½	48⅝	45½	45⅝	— ⅝
13	4⅛	Crystal Oil	60	10¼	11½	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅞
21¼	8	Cubic Corp	41	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
8¾	3⅝	Curtis Math	3	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
34	15	CutterA .44	37	32½	32¾	32½	32½	
		D						
11⅝	5½	Daitch .25g	105	10⅝	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅞
70¾	22	Damon Corp	17	42¾	43⅝	42¾	43⅝	+ ¾
16¼	5½	DamonC .40	28	14¾	15¼	14¾	15	+ ½
20⅞	9	Danielin .06g	26	20	20½	19¾	20½	+ ⅝
5⅞	2¼	Daryl Ind	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	15	Data Documt	9	26½	27¾	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅞
25½	4⅝	Data Prod	215	8	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
16½	7	Day Mines	20	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10½	— ⅛
23½	9⅝	Daylin .24	56	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	3⅝	Daylin wt	89	7⅞	8⅝	7⅜	8⅝	+ ½
29¼	4⅝	DCA Develop	164	11¾	12⅝	11½	12⅝	+1¼
29¾	10½	Dearborn Cp	12	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
11½	4½	DeJur A .15r	7	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
16¼	6	Del Labs	19	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13½	
19½	12½	Delta Cp Am	102	18⅝	19¾	18⅝	19¼	+1¼
64¼	12½	Deltona Corp	84	39	39½	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅜
24½	5½	Deltn Fd .12g	43	23⅝	24	22¾	22¾	— ¾
33½	26⅝	Den Tal Ez	28	28	28⅝	28	28⅝	+1
23⅝	21¾	Depositors 1a	2	27¼	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅝
24⅝	8⅝	Dero Ind .45f	12	12¾	13	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
16⅝	12⅝	DeRose Ind	20	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
45¼	13¼	Deseret Ph	31	25⅛	25⅛	24⅝	25	— ½
7⅝	3	Detecto Scal	11	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅝	DevCoA 2.39f	36	26⅞	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅝
45¼	8	Devon Appar	278	44	45¼	44	45	+1⅛
31¼	10½	DHJ Indust	303	30⅝	33	30⅝	32⅞	+2⅝
22¼	8⅞	Dillard .10g	22	19¾	20	19½	20	
15¼	7⅝	Diversey .50	4	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
26	8⅝	Dixilyn Corp	34	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
91⅛	33⅞	Dome Petrol	35	83⅝	83⅝	82	82	—1⅝
15⅝	11¼	Domtar .60a	29	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
21½	8⅝	Dorsey .10	61	19¾	20¼	19¾	20	+ ⅜
10⅝	3⅝	DPA Inc	77	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ¼
6¼	2⅝	Drew Natl	103	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	
31	9	Driver H .10r	24	22⅝	22⅝	21½	22	
34⅝	16⅛	Drug Fair .40	34	20¼	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ½
4⅞	3¼	Dunlop .19e	1	3 11-16	3 11-16	3 11-16	3 11-16	— ¼
5⅝	1⅝	Duraloy Co	13	4⅝	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
11⅜	6	Duro Tst .15d	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	4	Dynalectrn	396	8½	9¼	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
17½	5	Dynell E .65f	30	15¾	16⅛	15¾	16	+ ⅜
		E						
12	4⅝	Eagle Cloth	35	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
24	16¾	ErlScheib .48	11	23½	23½	23½	23½	
12¾	4	Earth Resrcs	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
23	8⅝	Eason Oil .30	24	18	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
11	4	Eastn Frght	30	10½	10¾	10¼	10⅜	
13⅝	4	Eckmar Cp	153	6¾	7⅝	6¾	7½	+ ⅝
27¾	10⅛	Ecologic Sci	214	12⅞	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+1
12⅞	10¾	Edgingtn Oil	69	11⅛	12¼	11¼	12¼	+1
47⅞	9⅜	Edmos .20	135	47⅞	49¼	47⅝	48¼	+1
19⅝	7⅛	Edo Corp	21	11	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
8¾	7⅛	Egan M .10g	8	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅜
28¼	7⅛	Ehren Photo	49	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ¼
12	4½	Elco Corp	16	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
19½	13½	Elect Hose 1	4	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
8¾	3¼	Elect Assist	29	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
11½	2¾	Elect Comp	7	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
14⅛	3½	Electron Ens	12	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
10½	3⅝	Elect Resch	13	7	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅞
19⅛	9⅝	Electron .60	25	16⅞	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+1
27⅝	7⅝	Electros .22f	11	10⅛	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Elgin Nat wt	85	1⅞	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
10⅝	5	El Tronics	9	8½	8½	8½	8⅛	— ½
11	3½	Emenee Cp	4	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
19½	10½	Emery In .30	12	14⅛	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	8	Empire Finl	64	15⅜	16	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
8¼	2½	Entron Inc	14	3⅞	4	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
22¼	12	EpkoSho .30a	21	19½	20	19½	20	+ ½
5⅝	3	Ecuit Cp .05e	212	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
99	51½	Equity pf 2	z50	98½	98½	98½	98½	+2½
9	5	EquityNat In	33	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅝	Ernst EC A	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	4½	Ero Ind	8	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
23⅝	7	Esgro Inc	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
12¾	4	Espey Mfg	15	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞	
30	7⅞	Esquire Rad	20	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
5½	2⅛	Essex Chem	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Ets-Hokin Cp	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Evans Ar Ind	8	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	7¾	Executne .24	12	15¼	15¾	14¾	15	
34¼	14½	Extendcare	252	26⅛	26⅞	25⅝	25½	— ⅝
		F						
34¼	6¼	Fab Ind	209	35¼	37½	35⅛	37¼	+3
12¼	5⅞	Fabien .40b	90	11⅝	12⅝	11⅝	12¼	+ ½
13	3	Fabrics Natl	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅝
12⅛	3	Fairfld Noble	360	11½	12⅝	11¼	12⅛	+1
16½	4½	Falcon Sbd	136	13¼	13½	13	13⅛	+ ½
8¼	3	Family Rec	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6¾	3⅝	Fed Resrces	79	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	
18⅛	9⅝	FedMart .40b	9	14	14½	14	14½	+ ½
16½	7⅞	Felmont Oil	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
17¾	6⅛	Felsway .32	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
17¾	5⅝	Fibrebord wt	34	15¾	16⅛	15½	15½	— ⅛
22⅛	19	Fidel Mi .81g	54	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	
14⅞	4¼	Field Plastic	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
18½	5⅞	Filmways	24	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
19	10	FiltrDyn .01e	24	17¼	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	12⅛	FinSanBa .20	11	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
16	9	FinlGenl .24b	18	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
17¼	12	Fst Conn .80a	5	16	16	16	16	
5⅝	1⅛	FirstNtl Real	26	3½	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
3⅞	⅝	FirstNtlRl wt	13	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
23⅞	9½	Fst SLS .16d	8	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ½
13⅝	9⅝	FstUn RE .88	10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
26	9⅝	FischerP .66t	20	11⅝	12⅛	11½	12	
18⅝	10	Fishman .40b	10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
29⅝	9	Flight Safty	11	13⅝	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
5½	2½	Fla Capital	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ½
15⅝	8¼	Flowerind A	4	14¼	14¼	14	14	
14⅛	5⅛	Fluke Mf .41f	12	12¼	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
26⅝	10	Fly Tiger wt	321	26⅝	27½	26⅛	26⅝	
18⅝	7⅝	Foodrma .30	75	17	17⅝	17	17	
79½	51⅛	Ford Canda 2	z100	78	78	78	78	+ ¼
25	11⅛	Forest Cit .25	8	20¼	20¼	20	20	
24	10	ForestLb .27t	26	15⅛	15⅞	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
34⅝	27⅝	FrankMnt .10	302	31⅝	34⅝	31⅝	33⅞	+2¼
11⅞	8¼	FrankR .73e	12	10⅞	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
25⅛	8⅛	FranksNu .60	35	21¼	21¼	18½	18⅝	—2⅝
24	11⅛	Fresnillo .10g	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Friend Frost	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14½	4⅛	Frier Ind .30	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅛	— ½
8¼	3⅝	Frontier Air	10	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅛	Front Air wt	9	4½	4½	4⅛	4½	
8⅝	2⅝	Frye Indust	95	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
		G						
16⅛	4½	Gabriel Ind	6	7¼	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	6	Garan Inc .36	27	17⅝	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ½
18⅞	12¾	Garcia Corp	143	17⅞	18⅝	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
11⅛	4½	Garland Cp	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
13¼	4¼	GateSpGd .20	24	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
16½	7	Gayld Nll .30	6	14⅛	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
15⅝	6⅝	Gearhrt .24b	24	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅝
9	3⅛	Gen Alloys	4	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	
30½	10¼	Gen Battery	25	28⅝	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	3⅛	Gen Bulldrs	14	7¼	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	
47	17⅝	G Cinema .40	17	44⅝	45¼	44⅝	45	+ ⅞
25¼	5	G Employ .16	8	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ½
11¼	3⅛	Gen Interiors	7	8⅛	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
14½	11	GenMtgl .30g	42	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
9⅜	3⅛	Gen Plywood	11	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
55½	15¾	Genge Ind	87	23⅝	24⅝	23⅝	24	+ ⅞

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅞	2½	Genisco Tech	9	4¼	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
38⅞	10⅛	GerberSc Ins	15	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
24⅞	14½	Giant Fd .50a	5	18¼	19¼	18¼	18¾	+ ⅞
12	6 15-16	Giant Yel .40	20	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
9	2½	Gilbert Cos	3	4½	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	9½	Gilbert Flex	84	25½	28¼	25⅛	28¼	+1⅞
10⅝	4⅛	Glasrock Prd	19	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	5⅛	Glen Ger .18f	15	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ½
15¾	11¼	GlenDls B .18	5	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	23	GlobeSec Sys	22	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
10	3	Goldblatt .36	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	4½	Goodway	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅞	6⅛	Gorin Str .50	10	9¼	9⅞	9¼	9½	— ½
9½	3⅝	Gould Inc wt	36	8⅛	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Granger As	83	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	
22¼	7⅝	Granite Mgt	11	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅝
20½	6⅛	Grss Val Gr	25	9¼	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
11⅛	5½	Gray Mfg	27	10⅝	10⅞	10	10	— ⅛
4⅝	1½	GreatAm Ind	46	2½	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅝	Gt Basin Pet	60	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ¼
15⅝	6⅛	GtLak Chem	61	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	3	Gt Lake Rec	3	6½	6½	6½	6½	
24	12½	Greenmn .29t	111	22¼	23¼	22⅛	22⅝	
14⅛	5	GreyhC .20e	44	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
26⅞	22⅛	GRI Corp	9	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅝
17¾	9⅝	GrossTlcs .70	1	13½	13½	13½	13½	
10⅞	5⅜	GrowChm .32	13	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
7⅛	2⅝	Gruen Ind	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
5	1⅞	GSC Enterp	36	2⅛	3	2⅞	2⅞	
6⅛	2½	GTI Corp	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
42¼	25	Guardian Ind	8	37⅛	38⅞	37⅛	38⅞	+1⅞
32⅛	18⅞	GuarMl .74g	25	31	31	30½	30½	— ½
17⅞	8⅛	GuardCh .35r	18	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	8⅛	Guerdon Ind	119	21	21	20¼	20½	+ ½
21	12⅛	Gulf Can .60	6	21	21	20¾	20¾	— ½
5⅛	1⅝	GulfSt Land	44	4⅝	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8½	2⅝	Gulf Wind wt	417	7⅜	8⅛	7⅛	8¼	— ⅛
		H						
13⅝	7⅜	HallsMtr .10g	3	11	11	11	11	
14⅝	5	Hamilton Cos	1	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
12⅝	5	Hampsh Des	342	12¼	13⅝	12¼	13½	+1⅛
9½	3	Hampt Sh .22	120	9	9⅞	9	9⅞	+1⅛
31	17⅝	Harland .05g	39	31	31½	30½	31	+ ⅛
23¾	12⅛	Harnischfr 1	18	22½	22½	22⅛	22⅝	
13	8¼	HartAlfrd .40	4	10½	10½	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
23⅛	7⅛	Hartfld Zody	10	12½	12⅝	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
13⅝	2¼	Harvard Ind	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26½	8	Harvind pfA	1	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
12¾	3	Harvey Grp	18	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
26	6⅛	Harvey St .24	52	22⅛	22⅞	20¼	20⅝	—1⅝
9⅝	6	Hastings .20a	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14½	6¼	HealthM .60	6	10⅛	10¼	10	10	— ¼
39¼	15⅛	Hecks Inc .16	49	37⅛	37⅛	35⅞	36⅛	— ½
16⅛	3	Heinicke Inst	33	6⅝	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
35¾	21½	Helenaru .76	4	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	— ¼
19¾	6	Her Mal .12g	49	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+1⅛
16⅞	4½	HIG Inc .25t	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	6⅞	HiShear .40	26	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
36¼	15⅝	Higbie Mf .80	8	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
10⅝	6	Hillhavn .16	109	10½	10¾	10½	10½	+ ⅛
80	22⅛	HiltonHot wt	9	53	53	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
10	5⅛	Hipotronics	10	8	8	7⅞	8	
4⅞	2⅛	Holm Indust	6	3⅝	3¾	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
3½	1	Holly Corp	14	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	9⅛	HomeO A .50	50	28	28¾	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
29½	11½	HomeO B .50	6	27½	28	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
48	25⅝	Hormel 1.50	10	45⅝	46½	45⅝	46½	+1⅝
24⅝	10⅛	Horn Hardrt	2	17	17	17	17	
20	11⅞	Hoskins .80a	9	17⅞	18½	17⅞	18	
19¼	8½	Hospital Affil	574	19¼	21⅞	19⅛	21⅞	+2
16⅞	6¼	Host Ent .23t	10	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
39	29	House Fabric	19	37¼	38⅛	37	38⅛	+1
36	20¼	HouseVis .44	25	29⅞	30	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
36⅞	21¼	HubbellA 1	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	
37	22	HubbellB 1	72	34⅞	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅜
55	39⅛	Hubb pfB1.75	22	52	53	52	52⅞	+ ⅛
55	34	Hubb pfA1.75	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	+1¼
41½	33½	HudB OG .50	16	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
36⅞	7	Hudson Leas	25	14¾	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
14½	6⅛	Huffman .60	10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	6⅛	Husky Oil .15	38	16¼	17	16¼	17	+ ¾
40½	21½	Huyck Cp .48	107	38½	38¾	38	38	
7	2⅝	Hycon Mfg	12	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅜
10⅞	5⅛	Hydrometl	25	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
45¼	9⅛	Hygrad Food	25	39	39⅞	38¾	39⅞	+ ⅝
55½	28	HygrdFd pf 4	12	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛

(Continued on next page.)



How to address a 100 year old California bank

We have opened our European Headquarters in Brussels. Here we shall continue to offer the expertise gained from a successful history with over 90 of the top 100 corporations in the USA.

With the opening in Paris, too, of a representative office, our centenary year is off to a very good start. (Especially as our resources have now passed the 8 billion dollar mark.)

SECURITY PACIFIC BANK

Brussels: 56 Avenue des Arts, Brussels 1040 Telephone 13-94-73. Paris: 10 Rue de la Paix, Paris 2 Telephone 265-88-80
London: 1 Finch Lane, London EC3V 3NA Telephone 01-283 5211. Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Mexico City, Tokyo, Hong Kong, and Security Pacific International Bank, New York.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Fev. 24, 1971

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
	INDUSTRIALS				
9464	Abitibi	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	
800	Acklands	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
400	Agra Ind	7	7	7	— ⅛
4890	Albia GT	48½	48⅛	48⅝	+ ⅜
7900	Argus pf C	9⅝	9½	9½	
725	Atl Sug	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
9093	Bk NVOVA S	23⅛	22⅞	23	+
25025	Bell Can	48	46⅝	47⅞	+1
3	B C Forest	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
8040	Block Bros	4.45	4.30	4.40	+.10
18295	Burns	11½	10⅞	11⅝	+ ⅜
3425	Calg Pow	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
650	Can Malt	22	22	22	— ⅛
300	Can Pack	20	19¾	20	+ ½
2425	Can Perm Mtg	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅝
400	Cdn Hydro	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
3900	Cdn Im Bk	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
26380	Cdn Ind Gas	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
360	Cdn Tire	30	29	29	— ½
1625	Cdn Wstgh	13	13	13	+ ¼
800	Capital Div	1.15	1.10	1.15	+.05
4380	Chemcell	4.55	4.30	4.45	—.05
400	Colum Cel	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
560	Cmwlth Hians	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
3300	Con Build	1.70	1.60	1.65	+.15
9479	Consum Gas	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
4220	Crush Int	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
5569	Cygnus A	5⅝	5⅛c	5⅝	+ ¼
1619	Cygnus B	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
2953	Dom Stores	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝	
1355	duPont Can	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
1094	Falcon	138	137	138	+1
3647	Fam Play	10¼	10	10	
575	Fed Gr ain	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
550	Fraser	18¼	18	18	
650	Gen Dist Can	13	13	13	
1376	Gt L Pap	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
1425	Gt W Life	40	39	39½	— ⅜
555	Greyhd Can	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
640	Guar Trust	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
10794	Gulf Can	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
1300	Hawk Sid	2.45	2.40	2.45	
2650	HB Oil G	41	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅛
2606	Huron&Erie	20½	20½	20¼	
1220	Indusmin	14	14	14	
4204	IAC Ltd	17	16⅝	16¼	— ¼
60	Inglis	10½	10½	10½	
743	Inland Gas	11⅛	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
4145	Int P Line	27	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
3725	Inv Grp A	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
19487	Jockey Cl	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
7100	Kaiser Resour	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
700	Labatt J	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
1150	Lk Ont Cem	2.95	2.80	2.95	+.05
50	L Secord	9	9	9	
25	Loblaw A	4.90	4.90	4.90	
2150	Lblaw B	4.95	4.90	4.95	—.05
100	Loeb	3.85	3.85	3.85	+.05
10075	MacM Bl	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
100	Maple Mill	16¼	16¼	16¼	
225	Metro Strs	34⅝	34½	34½	+ ⅜
4038	Moore	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
6821	Norand	32	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
3991	Nor Ctl G	15⅝	15⅝	15½	
1420	OSF Ind	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
7400	Oshawa A	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
1215	Pembina	24	24	24	
138	Petrofina	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
922	Rothmans	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
100	Scotts Rest	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
2223	Shell Can	34⅝	33¾	33⅝	— ½
7194	Simpsn Ltd	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
335	SimpSrs A	23⅛	23	23	
1027	Slater Stl	12½	12	12	— ¼
950	Std Brcstg Ltd	11¾	11¾	11¾	
13934	Steel Can	27	26½	27	+ ⅜
325	Super Pet	43¼	42⅞	43¼	+ ½
100	Teledyn Can	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
7100	Texaco Can	30¼	30	30	
3100	Thom Newspap	23	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
6867	Tor Dm Bk	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
4260	Trad Grp A	10	10	10	
2692	Trans Can	32½	31⅞	32¼	+ ¼
12293	Trans Mt	22¼	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
1562	Un CarbCan	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
5248	Un Gas Can	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
220	Weldwood	18¾	18½	[illegible]	
2871	Westbn Intl	9½	9	9	
55	W Cdn Seed	3.40	3.40	3.40	
2365	Weston	19½	19¼	19¼	
100	White Pass	16½	16½	16½	
	MINES				
1300	Agnico	2.60	2.55	2.60	+.05
1780	Beth Cop	14.87	14.75	14.75	+.25
1120	Braler	2.73	2.70	2.70	
400	Brun MS	4.95	4.85	4.85	
5800	Camflo	3.05	2.96	2.56	—.04
1400	Can Tung	2.27	2.21	2.25	+.05
385	Cassiar	23.75	23.75	23.75	—.25
13100	Chmalov	2.09	1.95	2.05	+.06
720	C Marben	3.80	3.75	3.75	—.05
5900	C Morris	2.14	2.06	2.10	+.04
400	Conwst	9.85	9.70	9.70	
266	Copperf	1.50	1.50	1.50	+.04
1250	Crgmt	8.25	8.25	8.25	+.10
963	Denis	28.00	28.00	28.00	+.50
600	East Sull	3.55	3.50	3.50	—.05
7110	Giant Msc	4.10	3.85	4.00	
900	Granisle	10.50	10.25	10.50	+.25
610	High Bel	3.20	3.15	3.15	
800	Holling	36.50	36.50	36.50	—.50
100	Int Hall	1.02	1.02	1.02	—.03
161	Int Mogul	12.00	12.00	12.00	
8000	Joutel Cop	.90	.80	.80	—.14
1400	Km Kotla	1.12	1.10	1.12	+.02
10365	Kerr Ad	9.75	9.65	9.70	—.05
3000	L Dufit	11.87	11.62	1.87	
430	La LVUZ	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	Leitch	1.65	1.59	1.60	+.04
212	LL Lac	2.15	2.15	2.15	—.06
413	Madline	2.60	2.60	2.60	
975	Mattag	27.25	26.87	27.25	+.25
400	Newcon	5.70	5.60	5.70	+.10
500	New Imp	1.34	1.32	1.34	+.01
2376	Opem	10.87	10.50	10.87	+.37
3000	Orchan	3.50	3.40	3.50	
7450	Patino	27.25	26.75	26.75	—.12
640	Pine Pt	29.00	29.00	29.00	
6726	Placer	32.50	32.00	32.12	— .5
4900	Rayrock	1.45	1.41	1.41	—.04
5615	Sherritt	17.75	17.36	17.50	+.12
500	Silvfld	1.84	1.84	1.84	
3000	Siscoe	1.78	1.75	1.75	
1840	Steep R	2.55	2.51	2.55	+.01
150	Sullivan	3.85	3.85	3.85	+.05
1700	Teck A	5.80	5.65	5.80	
8400	Tribag	.93	.92	.92	
100	Un Kano	4.60	4.60	4.60	—.65
1020	W Mines	3.40	3.30	3.30	—.05
665	Willroy	1.03	1.01	1.01	—.04
7100	Yk Bear	5.60	5.30	5.45	+.25
	OILS & GAS				
15600	Alminex	6.05	5.85	5.90	+.05
23540	B P Oil	6.25	6.10	6.15	+.15
2085	Cen Del	12.25	12.00	12.00	—.25
4000	Chief Dev	7.20	6.90	7.15	+.25
3800	Clark C	3.05	3.00	3.05	+.0
10603	Dynam	1.12	1.10	1.10	
750	Gt Plain	32.50	32.25	32.25	
2605	Nat Petro	3.10	3.00	3.10	+.1
3450	Num OG	7.65	7.55	7.60	+.1
9300	Permo	.69	.66	.66	
22400	Petrol	1.42	1.33	1.40	+.
6300	Place G	1.30	1.24	1.27	+.
8570	Ranger	14.50	14.00	14.27	+.
10900	Spooner	1.89	1.80	1.80	—.
38633	W Decal	6.40	6.00	6.20	+.

Total sales 2,460,000 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
261	Algoma	15	14⅞	15	+
1518	Asbestos	35	34½	35	
6975	Bank Mont	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+
1050	Bombardier	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+
575	Brinco	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
365	Can Cement	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—
703	Can Cement pf	20	20	20	
600	CAE Ind	4.60	4.50	4.50	
303	Cdn Indust	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
112	Cdn Int Pow	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—
375	Con Bath	10½	10½	10½	
1200	Dom Text	15½	15⅛	15⅝	+
430	Imasco	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
600	Ivaco	9⅛	9	9⅛	
1506	Molson A	16⅛	15⅞	16	+
300	Molson B	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+
100	Phoenix Cn O	6.75	6.75	6.75	
1100	Power Co	5½	5⅜	5½	+
4400	Prices Co	8	7⅞	7⅞	—
100	St L Colum	2.40	2.40	2.40	+
100	Steinberg A	14½	14½	14½	
790	Velcro Ind	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+
900	Zellers	14¼	14	14¼	+

Total sales 1,29,000 shares.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Fev. 24, 1971

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (ask).

Fund	Bid	Ask
Aberdn	2.10	2.30
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	6.53	7.16
Incom	4.13	4.53
Insur	8.80	9.64
Adivsrs	5.41	5.91
Aetna Fd	9.75	10.66
Affilletd	7.42	8.02
Afutre	8.77	8.77
All Am F	.78	.85
Allstate	10.78	1.69
Alpha Fd	11.36	12.42
Amcap	6.18	6.75
Am Bus	3.32	3.60
Am Dvln	10.65	11.64
Am Eqty	unavail	
Amer Express:		
Capit	8.62	9.42
Incme	9.36	10.23
Invest	8.86	9.68
Specl	8.88	
Stock	9.08	9.92
Am Grth	unavail	
Am Inv	5.58	5.58
Am Mut	9.19	10.04
AmN Gth	3.26	3.56
Anchor Group:		
Capit	8.23	9.02
Grwth	11.08	12.14
Incme	8.16	8.94
Fd Inv	8.96	9.82
Vent	40.86	44.78
Astron	4.68	5.11
Axe Houghton:		
Fund A	5.68	6.17
Fund B	7.90	8.59
Stock	6.07	6.63
Sci Cp	4.67	5.08
Babson	9.34	9.34
Bayrck	8.24	9.01
Beacon	13.86	3.86
Berg Knt	8.55	8.55
Berk Gth	6.38	6.97
Blair Fd	6.58	7.19
Bondstk	6.34	6.93
Boston St	8.14	8.90
Bost Fdn	11.42	12.49
Bosotn	8.23	8.99
Brwn Fd	3.64	3.98
Bullock Calvin:		
Bulcik	14.42	15.79
Candn	19.17	21.00
Divid	3.72	4.07
NatW S	10.59	11.60
NY Vnt	15.46	6.93
BusM Fd	7.04	7.72
CG Fd	9.42	10.18
Capamr	7.98	8.75
Capit Inv	3.46	3.79
Capit Shr	6.35	6.96
Cent Shr	12.17	3.30
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.50	12.57
Com St	1.73	1.89
Grwth	5.15	5.63
Incom	7.68	8.39
Specl	1.76	1.92
Chase Gr Bos:		
Capit	6.90	7.54
Fund	9.22	0.08
Frnt	81.89	85.52
Shrhd	11.40	12.46
Specl	9.10	9.95
Chemcl	17.39	19.01
Colonial:		
Equty	4.16	4.55
Fund	unavail	
Grwth	6.21	6.79
Incom	9.90	10.82
Vent	4.98	5.44
Col Grth	12.88	12.88
ComS Bd	5.02	5.46
Cwlth AB	1.40	1.52
Cwlth C	1.72	1.86
Comp As	9.74	10.67
Compet	6.74	7.39
Comp Bd	9.23	10.03
Comp Fd	9.95	10.82
Comstk	4.33	4.73
Concord	12.74	12.74
Consol In	11.37	11.75
Contl Mf	7.83	7.83
Cont Gth	9.80	9.90
Corp Ld	15.31	16.61

Fund	Bid	Ask
Cnty Cap	12.77	13.80
Crn WDiv	6.00	6.56
Crn WDal	6.94	7.58
deVgh M	68.44	68.44
Delaware Group:		
Decat	12.09	13.11
Delwr	12.92	14.12
Delta	7.20	7.87
Dodg Cox	15.24	15.24
Drexel	14.01	14.01
Dreyf Fd	11.91	13.05
Dreyf Lv	13.42	14.71
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.93	10.85
Grwth	12.36	13.51
Incom	6.17	6.74
Specl	8.77	9.58
Stock	13.52	14.73
Eberst	13.93	15.22
Egret	12.77	13.88
Emrg Sc	6.13	6.70
Energy	12.89	12.89
Enfprse	6.31	6.90
Equity	9.24	10.10
Equt Gth	8.66	9.49
Equt Pro	4.14	4.54
Fairfd	10.22	11.17
Farm Bu	10.18	10.18
Fid Dest	7.16	
Fidelity Group:		
Capit	12.07	13.19
Essex	12.53	4.79
Evrst	13.18	14.40
Fidel	15.93	17.41
Purtn	10.45	11.42
Salem	5.26	5.75
Trend	23.59	25.78
Financial Prog:		
Dynm	4.28	4.69
Indust	3.83	4.20
Incom	5.89	6.45
Vent	4.33	4.75
FstF Va	11.22	12.26
Fstin Dis	8.19	8.98
Fst InGth	8.83	9.68
Fst InStk	9.67	10.63
Fst Multi	8.82	9.06
Fst Nat	7.59	8.30
Fst Sierra	44.74	49.06
Flet Cap	6.22	
Flet Fnd	5.53	
Fla Gth	5.84	6.38
Fnd Gth	4.40	4.81
Founders Group:		
Grwth	15.03	16.43
Incom	13.22	14.45
Mutal	8.62	9.42
Specl	9.73	10.63
Fousro	10.30	11.26
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	8.70	9.53
Grwth	6.27	6.89
Util	6.37	6.98
Incom	2.14	2.35
Fd frMut	10.13	10.13
Fund Inc Grp:		
Cmrc	9.41	10.28
Impac	7.74	8.46
Ind Trd	12.61	13.73
Pilot	7.33	8.01
Fund Am	8.49	9.30
Gatewy	9.07	9.81
Gen Sec	unavail	
Gibraltr	7.40	7.47
Group Sec:		
Apex F	8.04	8.79
Bal Fd	8.85	9.68
Com St	12.95	14.16
GrthFd A	8.51	9.30
Grth Ind	19.85	19.85
Guardn	25.42	25.42
Hamilton:		
HFI	4.66	5.09
Gth	7.54	8.24
Harbor	8.32	9.09
H&C Fd	12.37	12.37
H&C Lev	10.03	10.03
Hedb Gor	7.93	7.93
Hedge	10.90	1.95
Heritge	2.47	2.70
H Mann	15.49	6.14
Hubsmn	3.50	3.83
ICM Finl	7.60	8.33
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.01	4.38
Incom	4.36	4.77
Tr shrs	11.97	13.08
Tr unit	3.22	3.22
Imp Cap	9.37	10.24
Imp Gth	7.05	7.70
Inc FdB	6.99	7.66
Indstry	5.11	5.60
INTGN	9.51	10.39

Fund	Bid	Ask
Inv CoA	13.19	14.42
Inv Guid	8.80	8.80
Inves Bos	12.42	13.57
Investors Group:		
IDS ndi	4.40	4.79
Mut	9.83	10.69
Prog	4.13	4.49
Stock	18.97	20.62
Select	9.24	9.93
Var Py	7.15	7.77
Inv Resh	4.76	5.20
Istel	20.60	21.24
Ivy	8.19	8.19
J Hncock	7.69	8.36
Johnstn	21.19	21.19
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	9.74	10.68
Cus B1	19.27	20.12
Cus B2	19.91	21.72
Cus B4	8.55	9.34
Cus K1	7.89	8.62
Cus K2	5.03	5.50
Cus S1	19.43	20.10
Cus S2	10.37	11.32
Cus S3	7.78	8.50
Cus S4	4.65	5.08
Polar	3.67	4.02
Knickb	7.30	8.01
Knick Gt	9.41	10.31
Lenox Fd	6.37	6.96
Lex Grth	9.27	10.15
Lex Rsch	15.39	16.82
Liberty	6.16	6.73
Life Stk	5.53	6.04
Life Inv	7.65	8.37
Linc Nat	10.52	11.50
Ling	4.46	
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	30.84	30.84
Capit	11.15	11.15
Mut	14.23	14.23
Luth Bro	12.17	13.30
Magna In	8.77	9.58
Manhtn	5.04	5.51
Mkt Grth	6.64	6.64
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.35	9.15
Indep	6.27	6.87
Mass	11.21	12.28
Mass Inc	15.22	16.63
Mass Gth	11.97	13.08
Mass Tr	14.12	15.43
Mates	4.38	4.38
Mathers	13.17	13.17
MidA Mu	5.51	6.02
Moody Cp	12.17	13.30
Moody's	12.95	14.15
MIF Fd	8.80	9.51
MIF Gth	5.48	5.92
MuUS Gv	11.08	11.18
Mu OmG	5.54	6.02
Mu Omin	10.53	11.45
Mut Shrs	16.22	16.22
Mut Trst	1.98	1.98
NEA Mut	10.30	10.54
Nat Ind	10.74	10.74
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	11.09	12.12
Bond	5.05	5.52
Divid	4.38	4.79
Grwth	9.27	10.13
Pf Stk	7.37	8.05
Incom	5.41	5.91
Stock	8.23	8.99
Nel Grth	9.12	9.91
Neuw Cat	5.82	6.36
Neuw Fd	10.46	10.46
New Wld	13.01	14.22
Newton	14.87	16.27
Nich Strg	12.64	12.64
Noreast	15.51	15.51
Ocngph	7.24	7.24
Omega	6.33	6.45
100 Fund	14.01	15.31
101 Fund	9.43	10.31
One Wm S	14.78	14.78
O'Neil	12.38	12.38
Oppenh	8.11	8.86
Opp AIM	11.30	12.35
OTC Sec	10.25	11.14
Pace Fnd	7.79	8.57
Paul Rev	8.28	9.05
Penn Sq	8.15	8.15
Pa Mut	4.69	4.69
Phila	14.40	15.78
Pilgrim	9.78	10.69
Pine St	11.69	11.69
Pion Ent	7.35	8.03
Pion Fnd	13.30	14.44
Plan Inv	10.46	11.46
Pilgrth	12.74	13.92
Price Funds:		
Grwth	24.47	24.47

Fund	Bid
N Era	9.97
N Hor	26.26
Pro Fund	10.33
Pro Portf	7.00
Provdnt	4.88
Prud Sys	10.40
Putnam Funds:	
Equit	7.54
Georg	14.27
Grth	9.93
Incom	8.08
Invest	7.54
Vista	8.15
Voyag	6.65
Revere	10.62
Rinfret	15.35
Schustr	15.87
Scudder Funds:	
Int Inv	una
Spcl	33.07
Bal	15.46
Com St	10.08
Security Funds:	
Equty	3.35
Invest	7.99
Ultra	6.80
Selec Am	9.56
Sel SpecS	15.55
Sentl Gth	8.42
Sham Fd	10.84
Shear Ap	28.90
Sh Dean	17.60
Side	9.66
Sigma Funds:	
Capil	9.37
Invest	11.17
Trust	9.08
Smith B	9.60
Swst Inv	9.21
SwInv Gt	6.69
Sover Inv	13.35
Spectra	6.92
StFrm Gt	un
State St	45.46
Steadman Fund:	
Am Ind	3.70
Asso F	1.36
Fiduc	7.02
Stein Roe Fds:	
Bal	19.65
Cap Op	8.98
Stock	13.78
Supervisd Inv:	
Grth	un
Sumit	un
Tech	un
Syncr Gt	9.49
TMR Ap	12.27
Teachrs	10.12
Technl	3.73
Temp Gt	24.41
Towr MR	5.28
Tran Cap	7.44
Trav Eq	10.07
Tudor Fd	12.29
TwnC Gt	2.89
TwnC Inc	4.08
Unif Mut	10.79
Unifd	14.62
Union Svc Grp:	
Broad	13.95
Nat Inv	7.61
Un Cap	9.77
Widsh	10.65
United Funds:	
Accm	7.23
Incom	13.52
Scien	7.69
Vang	9.32
Ufd Can	7.32
Value Line Fd:	
Val Lin	4.44
Incom	5.19
Spl Sit	5.51
Voces Spl	8.45
Vandrbl	6.97
Vangd	4.65
Var Indp	4.88
Viking	6.27
Wallst In	9.83
Wash Mu	12.66
Wellngtn Group:	
Explr	10.32
Ivest	15.51
Morg	10.57
Techy	8.03
Trust	11.33
Welsl	12.50
Welltn	11.70
Windr	9.80
West Ind	6.26
Winco Fd	5.45
Wisfield	4.31
WRC Fd	6.53
Worth	2.83
Zeigler	10.79

ELLIS AG ZUERICH
Weinplatz 6
Phone: 27 41 47.—Telex: 53 641
BROKERS FOR:
Stocks · Eurobonds · Eurodeposits

First General Resources Company
A Public Company Established in 1962 With Assets In Excess Of $50,000,000
OVER THE COUNTER:
Tuesday, February 23, 1971.
Bid: 7 1/4 Ask: 7 3/4
505 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

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[هكذا من الأصل]

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		I						
	14⅞	IdealToy lf	4	32½	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ⅜
	3¾	IHC Inc	26	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½	— ½
	6	IllusWor Enc	208	9⅝	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ½
	4	IMC Magnet	4	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
	4⅛	ImcoGy .64f	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ½
		ImpCh fn.14g	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	13½	ImprlOil .55a	85	19¼	19¼	19	19⅛	
	5½	Indian Hd wt	8	14	14	14	14	
	10½	Inexco Oil	85	12⅛	12¾	12⅛	12½	+ ⅝
	5	InflightP .15f	24	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
	4⅛	Inland Credit	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
	5	Instron Corp	59	9¾	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+1⅛
	4⅛	Instrum Sys	208	7⅛	7⅜	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
	4¾	Int Controls	47	11	11⅜	10¾	11¼	+ ⅜
	1⅛	IntCont A wt	35	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	
	9⅝	InProtein .10	40	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ½
	4½	Int Stretch	84	15⅞	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	+1⅛
	5⅛	Interphoto	7	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
	4⅞	Interstate Un	51	11⅞	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
	9	Intersystm	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
	23	InvDiv A 1.80	118	49⅝	49¾	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅞
	5	InvDivB .45	38	11¼	12	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
	8⅜	Invt Fdg .60b	24	11⅜	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	
	6	Iroquois Ind	89	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+1
	4⅛	Irvin Indust	9	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ½
	4⅞	ISC Ind	3	6⅝	6½	6½	6½	
	6⅛	Itel Corp	32	18	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
	1½	ITI Corp	16	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
		J-K						
	3⅛	Jaclyn .10g	7	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
	17½	Jamesway	9	19	19	18¾	18⅞	
	9⅞	Jeannette Gl	71	23⅜	25½	23⅜	24⅝	+1⅜
	6	Jenf Lak Pet	17	10½	10¾	10⅛	10⅝	+ ½
	8½	Jefferson Strs	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
	3	Jervis Corp	7	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
	2	Jetronic Ind	93	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ½
	28¼	John Pd .07g	15	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29½	+ ½
	7⅛	JS Industries	8	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
	4½	Jupiter Cp	23	10¼	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅝
	10⅞	Kaiser In .38f	50	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
	3⅞	Kalvex .27f	34	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
	3⅛	Kane Mill wt	36	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
	14	KanebPL .80	48	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ½
	9	Kaut Brd wt	46	28¾	29⅛	28¾	29¼	+ ⅜
	5	Kavanau	4	6½	6½	6⅛	6½	
	2½	Kay Jwly	9	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
	8½	Kenton .32	36	20	22½	20	20¾	+1
	7⅛	Ketchm .30b	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
	16⅞	Kewanee .90	53	31½	32¼	31½	32⅛	+ ½
	330	Kelanee pf 2	8	47	48	47	47⅜	+ ⅞
	3⅜	Key Co	86	9⅞	10⅞	9⅞	10⅝	+ ⅞
	5⅜	Keyst Ind .40	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
	4	Kilemb 1.50e	14	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
	2	Kin Ark Corp	53	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	4⅞	King Radio	10	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
	5⅝	Kingsford .16	73	10	10⅛	9½	9½	— ⅛
	22½	KingsLaf 1.60	4	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	
	4½	Kinny pfC .05	149	9½	9¾	9½	9½	
	12½	Kirby Ind .36	12	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	
	6	Kit Mfg	11	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
	3⅛	KleerVu Ind	7	9½	9½	9	9	— ½
	18¾	Kleinerts	16	27⅞	28½	27⅞	28½	+ ½
	9½	Kliklok .50	6	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
	9⅞	Knott Hot .60	3	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
	12½	Kollmrgn .40	42	22	23½	21⅞	23¼	+1⅜
	8⅞	Kysor Ind .40	21	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
		L						
	3	LaBarge Inc	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	7⅛	Lafay Radio	28	25	25½	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
	4	LAiglon Appl	24	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
	2⅞	Lake Shore	51	3⅛	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
	12¾	LaMaur .36	13	19⅞	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+1⅜
	1⅛	Langley Co	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	6⅛	LaPoint .20a	9	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
	19½	Larwin .42g	51	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
	2⅞	LaTour Bick	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	9	LeaRonl .28	18	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
	5½	Leeder Intl	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
	3⅛	Lees Data wt	162	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
	5	Lee Natl	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
	10	Leh Press .56	3	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
	10½	Leisure Tec	14	17¼	17¼	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
	16½	LernerStr .60	37	39	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅜
	7½	Lverner St wt	51	26½	27⅛	26⅜	27⅛	+ ⅜
	13½	LeslieFa .43o	123	32	32⅞	31⅞	32⅜	+1⅛
	3	LevinTown	46	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	2½	Levitz Furn	77	78½	79⅜	78½	79⅜	+1⅜
	4	Liberty Fab	21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
	5½	Liberty Leas	52	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
	7	Lilli Ann Cp	17	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
	5½	LilyLynn A	37	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ½
	2½	Ling TVot wt	108	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
	2½	Lockwd K&B	6	9½	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+1⅛
	2	Lodge&S .05c	27	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
	8	Loehman .32	9	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
	5½	LoewsThe wt	428	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
	2¼	Logistic Ind	7	4⅜	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	14½	LoGasSv 1.88	3	24	24	24	24	
		Louisv Cem 1	6	23⅜	23½	23½	23½	
	2	LTV Aero .89	43	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
	2	LTV Aero wt	15	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅝	2⅜	LTVElec .15e	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
4⅝	1⅛	LTV Ling Alt	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅜	LTV Ling wt	21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅜	LTV Ling pf	3	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½	
18½	5⅛	Lundy Elec	13	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
6½	2½	Lynch Corp	6	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	
		M						
4⅞	2⅛	Macoid Ind	29	3¾	4	3¾	4	+ ⅜
8⅜	2⅜	Macro Chat	39	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
6½	3½	Magna Oil	111	5⅛	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	15	Mc PbSv 1.16	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
7⅛	2⅛	Mallory Ran	22	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
35¼	14⅛	MamMrt .28b	81	33¼	35	33¼	35	+1⅜
23½	6⅛	Magnt Data	18	9½	10	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
14⅛	5⅝	Mangel St .30	11	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
24½	13	Mangood .40	8	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
18⅞	10	Mansf TR .50	17	15⅛	15⅛	14¾	15	— ⅛
7⅝	6⅛	Marindupe	43	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
16	4⅛	Marlene Ind	109	14⅛	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
63¾	27½	Marley .40	7	49⅞	50½	49¾	50½	+ ⅞
67⅛	14	Marshal Ind	29	21⅛	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅜
19⅛	8½	Masland .40	6	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	12⅜	MaterRe .07g	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
27½	8½	Maul Bro .20	6	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
17⅞	6⅝	Maule In .30g	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	3⅛	McCrory wt	13	7½	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	3⅛	McCror wt n	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
44½	16⅛	McCull 1.12t	137	41⅜	42⅝	41	42⅛	+ ⅞
25½	12	McDongh .30	90	31⅞	32⅛	31	31	— ½
19⅛	12½	Means&Co 1	1	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
17⅞	10¼	Medalist .08g	4	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
7½	2⅛	Medcojwly A	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
38½	24	MediaGen .52	18	38¼	39¼	38⅛	39¼	+1⅛
21½	10	MEM Co .72	20	19¾	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
26½	8½	Menasco .41f	81	21⅝	22⅛	21	21	— ⅞
25¾	13½	Merlek .20e	6	20½	20	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
8 15-16	1¼	Merrill Isld	47	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	3½	Mich Genl	59	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅜
7⅜	3⅝	Mich Sug .10	5	7	7	7	7	
3⅝	3	Mich Sg pf.24	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
28	9⅝	Microwave	48	21	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ⅞
17⅜	7⅛	Midind Co .20	13	14⅜	15	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅜
15⅝	9¼	Mid Mtg .35g	32	14⅛	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	5	Midwst Ru R	2	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
30⅞	9½	MidwstFin .32	11	28	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
40½	15	Milgo Elect	163	19	19⅜	18⅞	19	
14⅜	5	MillrWohl .30	7	12½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
20	9	MillOnyx .54t	20	13½	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
43⅜	14½	Milton Roy	8	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
35½	23⅜	Mirro Al 1.80	4	34⅜	34⅜	34½	34⅜	
28⅛	12⅜	MoBestPkr	18	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅜
7⅛	3⅝	Mite Corp	50	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
21¼	7	Mobile Home	94	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	5⅛	Modern Maid	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	3	Mohawk Air	42	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	3 1-16	Molybd Can	2	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
19⅞	7½	Morse El Pd	296	19¼	20⅛	19¼	20⅛	+1⅜
12	7	Morton S .32	4	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	
11⅜	6⅞	MoltaSMk .16	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	5⅛	Mouldings	33	10¼	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ½
24½	16⅛	Mt Vern 1.50	8	22⅜	23	22⅜	23	+ ¼
20⅛	8⅛	Mov Star .50	4	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅜	MPB Cp .30	34	12	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
9⅞	4⅞	MPO Video	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅜	8½	MultiAm .05r	2	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
5⅛	2	Muter Co	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅝	MWA Co .40	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		N						
9⅛	3⅛	Napco Ind	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10	3⅜	Narda Micr	4	5⅛	5⅛	5½	5½	
9⅛	4⅛	Nat Alfalfa	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	2	Nat Bellas H	8	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	3⅛	Nat Gen wt	84	11⅞	12½	11⅞	11⅞	+1⅛
6½	2⅜	Nat Gen wt n	532	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅛	3⅛	Nat Hlth Ent	829	7⅝	7⅜	7⅛	7⅝	+ ½
4	1½	Nat Ind wt	32	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
19	8¼	N Realty .80	9	13	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅜	N Semicondt	165	25	26⅞	25	26¼	+1⅛
15⅝	6¼	Nat Spinng	190	14½	15⅛	14½	15	+ ⅝
34½	5	Nat Systems	85	14¼	15⅞	14¼	15⅛	+1⅛
6⅝	2⅛	NBO Ind	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
13½	7	Needhm Pk	16	11⅞	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	9½	Nelsner .20	12	17	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
17	4⅝	NellyDon .61f	52	15⅛	16⅛	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
16	2⅜	Nestle LeM	80	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
17½	12¼	Newcor .90	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	N Eng Nuclr	9	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	
12⅛	5⅛	N Hamp Ball	7	7½	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	Newidria Mn	420	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
18½	9	New Mex&Ar	5	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	
9⅛	3⅛	NewPark Mn	29	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
57	41⅛	N Proc .75g	35	54	55⅛	54	54⅛	+ ⅞
45⅛	14½	NY Times .60	41	22½	23	22	22⅞	+ ½
7⅞	2	NiagFSV .04g	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16	3	NMS Indust	18	5⅛	5⅛	5½	5⅛	— ⅛
20	9	Norl So Ry	2	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
32⅝	8½	Norlek .28f	87	15½	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
27½	16⅛	NoA Mtg .51	53	24	24½	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	14½	No Am Sug 1	3	27	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅜
8 9-16	4	Nor Cdn Oils	121	7 9-16	7 11-16	7½	7 11-16	+ ⅛
8	3¼	Noeast Airlin	11	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
62½	51	N InPS pf4.25	z100	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+ ⅛
19	14⅛	NNG Mo wt	212	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Nowst Ind wt	68	10	10½	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	6⅞	Novo Corp	16	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10½	
4⅞	2⅛	Nuclear Am	52	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
53⅞	12½	Nuclear Data	13	28¼	29	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅜
15⅞	2⅝	Nytronics	212	4½	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
		O						
30⅞	14	Offshore Co	5	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅜
28½	11⅝	OKC Corp .60	12	16⅞	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Okonite wt	7	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2	
9½	4	Old Town	84	7⅛	8⅝	7⅛	8⅛	+1⅛
26⅝	10⅝	Olla Ind	91	13⅛	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
116	95	Ooklep 15.30e	z50	103	103	103	103	
9⅜	3⅝	Originala .30	5	8⅞	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	2	Ormand Ind	151	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
31	11	OverhdDr .60	4	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ¼
21	14	Over Ship Gr	182	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20	+1¼
5⅞	2½	Oxford Elec	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+
25⅝	6⅝	Oxfd Fst .30g	18	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
5⅝	3	Ozark Airline	28	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
		P						
14⅞	5⅝	P&A Indust	17	14½	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
4⅞	2⅜	P&F Indust	36	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Pac Cst Prob	42	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ½
24⅛	16⅝	PGE 6pf 1.50	13	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
19	15⅛	PGE 5pf 1.25	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	PG rdpfA1.25	1	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
18⅜	14¼	PG 4.80pf1.20	35	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
17½	13⅛	PG 4.50pf1.12	4	16⅝	16⅝	16	16	— ⅜
22⅝	28⅜	PG 9.28pf2.32	3	31	31	31	31	
26½	12	P Hold .60	30	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
69¼	54½	Pac Lt pf4.75	z100	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
67	51	Pac Lt pf4.50	z120	63½	63½	63	63	
65½	50⅝	Pac Lt pf4.40	z20	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	
65	48½	Pac Lt pf4.36	z200	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	+ ⅜
18	13⅞	P NwTel 1.04	15	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
73	57⅜	Pac PL pf 5	z100	71	71	71	71	+1
28⅛	13	PacSLoan .30	11	27	27½	26⅞	27½	+ ⅜
15⅛	6⅝	P SwstAir wt	21	12⅜	13	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅝	Palomar Finl	107	12	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ½
50	27½	Pamida Inc	32	47½	48¼	47½	48	+ ½
8½	2⅞	Pantasote	29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4	+ ⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Parmont Pkg	11	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅜
9⅞	5½	Park Ch .30	z23	8¼	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Park Ele .47f	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	3⅜	Parklan Hos	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14	6½	Parkwy Dist	34	13⅛	13⅜	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
28⅛	11½	Parsons .25e	82	28⅜	29⅛	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅜
21⅞	6⅛	Pat PPap .20	10	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅞	Pato CG .20g	11	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
30¼	9	Pea Gal .47f	84	28⅞	29⅛	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅜
18⅛	7½	Peel Elder	15	16	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
14⅛	8¼	Penn En .60	17	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	9½	Penn RIE .85	15	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	
8⅜	4⅞	PenoSh .10g	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	Pentron Ind	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
37⅛	19½	pep Boys .96	4	35½	35½	35	35	— ½
14⅛	7½	Pepcomin .40	3	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	
46¼	21¼	PEPI 1.0f	27	27	29⅛	28⅞	29¼	+ ½
7⅝	3⅝	Perini Corp	90	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
29	5⅝	Permaner	38	12⅜	13⅛	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅜
43⅞	20¼	Patrie Str .55	123	43	43	42¾	43	+ ⅛
8½	5	PhilLgDis .91	22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	8⅝	Phillips Scr	46	15⅛	16⅝	15⅛	16½	+1⅜
8	2⅛	Phoenix Stl	79	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	1⅜	Piasecki Airc	9	3⅜	4⅛	3⅜	4⅛	+ ½
54¾	20½	Pickwick Intl	5	40⅝	40⅝	40⅛	40⅞	— ⅛
46⅝	33½	Pier 1 Imprt	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
15	10¼	Pioneer Plas	125	10⅝	11½	10½	11¼	+ ⅜
13¼	4⅞	PionerSy .12t	20	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	
28	15⅜	PitDesMoin 1	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
42½	24⅝	Pittway .60	8	32⅝	32½	32¼	32½	— ⅛
8	5	PitWV Tr .48	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	82½	PKL Co	47	5⅛	5½	5	5½	+ ⅜
38⅞	9½	Plant Ind	108	18⅞	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅝
19⅞	4⅞	Plaza Group	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	4⅞	Ply Gem .19f	29	10⅛	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ½
6⅞	3⅛	Plym Ru A	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
17½	7	Pneumo Dy	72	12⅛	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅝
27⅛	6	Poloron .88f	54	11½	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅛
17½	6	Polych .73f	6	15⅛	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
13	5	Polymer Cp	z300	8	8½	8	8½	+ ⅝
42¼	14⅝	Potter Inst	117	20⅝	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅝
16⅛	4⅝	Prairie Oil	7	13½	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
18	10⅛	Pratt Lam 1	18	16⅛	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅜
52	27⅛	PrentHall .68	23	48⅛	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	9	PresRlt A .80	2	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅝	PresRlt B .80	4	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Preston .28e	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
12⅛	5⅛	Price Capital	10	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	13⅛	Proir Stl .25g	31	26½	27½	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅜
10⅛	8¼	Prov Gas .64	6	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	—
9⅝	5⅜	Prud Resrcs	53	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝	—
24⅛	13½	Prud Bdg .24	22	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
20½	4	PrudFnds .10	27	5⅝	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Puco Pll .15	49	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
65	51½	PSColo pf4.25	z125	59⅝	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	—1⅛
12⅛	8⅝	PuntaGord 1s	90	10⅞	12⅛	10⅞	12	+1⅛
22⅜	4¼	Puritan Fash	150	20½	21¼	20½	21	+ ⅜
15¼	6⅝	PutnamsS .34	60	12½	13½	12½	13½	+1⅛
		R						
6⅛	2½	Ramer Ind	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23⅞	12⅜	Ranchrs Ex	4	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	2½	Rapid Am wt	130	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	3⅛	Rath Pack	186	18⅝	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
19	5⅛	Ray Resrcs	35	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
11½	⅝	Raym Pr .40	1	10	10	10	10	—
10⅝	5⅛	RB Indust	32	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	16⅝	Real El 1.40a	5	23⅜	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
17⅞	9⅝	RltylnTr .25g	5	15⅛	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
45⅛	12⅛	Rocrion Corp	339	34⅛	36¼	33⅞	35¾	+3⅜
5⅝	2⅝	REDM .10d	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2½	Reeves Ind	7	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	2	Reeves Telec	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅝	10½	Rem Arm .80	35	13	13	12½	12½	— ⅜
19½	12⅜	RepMtg 1.80a	49	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	RepMtsln wt	28	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
63⅛	17	ResrchCtl .08	141	41¼	42⅝	41¼	42⅝	+1⅜
11¼	4⅝	Reserve OG	108	9⅝	10	9½	9⅝	
10¼	4¼	Resistoflex	9	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
13⅛	4⅞	ResortsIntl A	126	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅞	ResortsIntl B	5	7⅜	8	7⅜	8	
22½	4	Restau Assoc	28	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅜
22⅞	11⅜	Rax Norseo	3	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
16⅜	5⅝	RH Med Svcs	202	14	15⅜	14	15⅛	+1⅛
12	5⅝	Riblet Prods	6	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
12⅛	4½	Richford Ind	14	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
38⅛	14⅞	Richton 1.71	12	28	28½	28	28½	+1
20	6⅝	RicoArg Mng	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
14	2⅞	Riker Maxs	31	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
4	1½	Riker Mxn pf	4	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
22	14¼	RioAlgom .40	2	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
4½	3⅜	RitterFin .05f	14	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Robintech	6	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅞	Roblin Ind	95	7⅛	8⅝	7⅛	8⅛	+1⅛
43⅞	13⅜	Rogers Corp	1	19½	19½	19½	19½	
45	15	Rollins Intl	39	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅜
14⅞	8⅛	Ronco Telepr	102	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
57½	29	RoseRac .80	21	155	55	51	51	—2¼
7½	4	Rosenau Bro	5	6⅜	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
33	10½	RownDrl .07g	87	27⅜	29⅛	27⅜	28	+ ⅜
3⅞	1½	Royal Amer	63	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ¼
9⅛	3½	RoyBusn .10e	10	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	RoyalInn Am	26	12⅞	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅜
21½	13	Rupp Indust	62	19⅛	20⅛	19⅛	19¾	+ ⅜
12½	2	Rusco Ind	57	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2	Russeks Inc	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	3¼	Russell Alum	4	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
11½	6	RussIMill .10g	69	10⅞	12⅛	10⅝	11⅞	+1
33⅛	18⅛	RustCraft .48	13	33	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ½
5⅝	2¼	Ryersn Hay	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		S						
20¼	9⅝	Sabin Roy .40	2	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
16⅞	7	Safegrd Ind	48	12¼	13⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅛	7	Safegrd Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13⅝	
22⅞	12	StJhnTrk .90	4	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
18⅛	5⅛	Salem Corp	60	16	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
23	13⅛	Sambo R .10r	8	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	S Carlos .12g	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
37	17⅜	SJuanR 2.18f	35	30½	31¼	30½	31	+ ½
16⅛	5	Sanitas .12	70	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
8	2⅜	Sargent Ind	44	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ¼
8⅞	2⅞	Saturn Airwy	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	8	Sav AStop .24	53	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ½
73	19⅛	s Vin B Mch	210	32⅜	33½	32⅜	33⅛	+ ⅜
14	4⅜	Savoy Ind	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Sayre Fishr	4	3½	3½	3½	3½	
25	7⅛	Scam Instru	22	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24½	+ ½
16⅛	7⅛	SchanultA .40	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Schiller Ind	4	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
14	5	Science Mgt	127	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10½	+ ⅜
10⅛	5	Sclent Atlan	357	9½	10⅛	9½	10¼	+1¼
24	9⅝	ScottysH .10e	29	21½	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+1⅛
28½	11¼	Scurry Rain	83	24⅛	25⅛	24	24⅝	+ ½
11⅞	6	SbdAlMil .30	13	10⅝	11	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
13	4½	Sea Containr	48	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
11⅜	4⅞	SbdPlywd .10	21	10	10½	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
8⅞	4⅛	Seabrok .03g	31	7⅝	8⅝	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
12⅛	3⅝	gsealectro Cp	4	5½	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+
25⅞	7⅛	cSears Ind .44	74	24	26	24	25⅞	+2
11⅞	4½	Season All	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
22⅜	8⅝	Sec Mtg! .22g	154	18⅛	19	18⅛	18⅝	
20	8⅝	SelasCorp .40	56	19⅞	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
13⅜	4⅛	Selig Ltz .20r	18	7⅜	8⅛	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
70	4⅝	Semtech .21f	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	2⅜	Sequoyah Ind	143	4⅞	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
24	15⅛	Service Cp In	13	20	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
16⅛	6½	Servisco	21	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
7⅛	3	Servo Corp	24	6½	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
18⅛	9	Servotronic	6	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
14⅛	7⅜	Selon Co .45	7	13½	13⅝	13	13⅝	
23½	15⅞	SGL Ind 1.19f	29	18½	[illegible]		[illegible]	
6½	4⅛	Shaer Sh .16	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9¼	3⅛	Shahmon Ind	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	3	Shattck Denn	15	6	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
11⅞	3⅞	SheffWat .12r	157	5½	6⅝	5½	6⅝	+1
16¼	6	ShellRes .05e	27	10⅛	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅜
11⅞	7⅛	Shenandoh	62	10	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
61½	35	Sherwod Med	1	46½	46½	46½	46½	
16⅛	6½	Sierra P Ind	47	13⅛	14⅛	13	14⅛	+1⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Sierracin Cp	16	10⅛	11	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	3½	Sigma Inst	9	6⅛	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Signet Cp .30	14	8⅞	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅜
10⅛	2⅜	Silicon Tran	33	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Simco St .20b	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Simkins .50	4	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
22⅞	5⅛	Simplex Ind	28	13⅛	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	18	Simplex Wire	3	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
37¼	19	SincVenOil 2	z100	28⅛	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅛	Sitkin SmRfg	3	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
29½	16⅛	SkaggCo .40b	138	26	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Sky City Strs	11	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
24⅛	8½	S ck Corp	76	11⅞	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
48	19⅛	Slick pfA 1.75	23	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	3½	SMD Ind	4	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
40⅛	10¼	Solitron	458	16½	17⅛	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
34⅞	10¼	Sonder Brdcf	41	27⅝	27⅞	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
17⅞	6⅝	Sorg Paper	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
24	4⅛	Soundesign	53	18⅛	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
10⅛	8⅛	Soest Cap .64	4	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
117	98	SCE pf8.96	9	115	115	113¼	113¼	—2¼
115¼	100⅛	SCE pf8.70	1	114	114	114	114	
22¼	17	SC 5.80pf 1.45	6	21	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
25	6	SC 5.20pf 1.30	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
17	12⅝	SC 4.32pf 1.08	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
16⅝	12⅝	SC 4.24pf 1.06	5	15¼	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
9⅛	4	Sou Real Ut		5½	5½	5½	5½	
47⅛	22½	Sou Roy 1.20	x9	42⅝	43	42⅝	43	+ ⅛
25½	9⅜	Swst For Ind	105	22½	23	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅜
16¼	8	Swn Inv .70	3	15¼	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
17	6⅛	Specity Rcrl	23	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Spector Ind	32	9⅛	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
15¼	4⅝	Spectro 18	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Sped OP .21f	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	4⅛	Spencer Cos	99	10½	11¼	10½	11¼	+ ⅜
15¼	5⅛	SSP Ind .12g	1	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
20⅛	12½	Std Allien .80	1	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
11⅞	3	Std Containr	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	StdCoose 1.30	10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	5½	Std Dred .20a	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8½	3	Std Metals	22	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
34⅝	16	Std Mot A .75	13	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅜
11⅞	4X	Std Pac Corp	34	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
28⅞	20⅛	Std Prod 1.20	1	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ½
28⅛	18½	Std Shrs .15r	1	24	24	24	24	+ ⅜
14	7½	Std Thomsn	3	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅜	Stanwick Cp	13	3	3	3	3	
18½	10⅛	StepMach .80	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
9	5⅝	Stardust .48	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
18½	8	Star Smkt .60	18	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	8⅝	Statham Ins	35	14⅝	15¼	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
15	7⅞	Steelmet Inc	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	6⅛	SteinH .25a	57	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	2¼	Stellar Ind	70	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅜
28⅛	12	Stepan Ch .52	23	27½	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+ ¼
11	2½	Sterl Electr	19	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅞	
12⅛	3½	Sterl Extrudr	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Sterl Pre .20f	69	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	5½	Stern Met .2 5	791	9⅝	10½	9⅝	10⅝	+ ⅞
23⅛	11½	Sternco A	1	21	21	21	21	
30⅝	19⅝	Stop Shop .90	8	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
49⅜	29¼	STP Corp .60	63	45⅝	46	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅜
10⅞	4	Stratton Grp	58	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Struthr Wells	73	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
20⅛	8½	Suave Sh .33f	15	19⅝	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅜
9⅝	2½	Summit Org	19	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	15⅜	Sun Elec .40	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3½	Sunair Electr	8	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Sup Surg Mf	31	13⅝	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	8	Superscope	40	27	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Supronics	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	5⅛	Susquehana	19	8⅝	8⅝	8	8⅛	
15	9⅛	Susqueh pf 1	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Sutro Ml .40g	35	17⅛	17⅛	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	4½	Synaloy .45g	34	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
69¼	18⅛	Syntex .40	553	48½	49⅛	48¼	49	+ ⅛
49⅛	10⅛	System Eng	148	14⅝	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
		T						
5⅞	2¼	Tamar Elec	13	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
18⅞	12	Tasty B .88b	2	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
26¼	6⅛	Tech Aerofo	10	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
5⅝	1½	Tech Sym Cp	15	2⅛	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
27⅛	7⅛	Technic Oper	30	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Technic Tape	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
22	7	Technicolor	181	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛	13¼	+1⅛
14⅛	3	Technitrol	13	4⅛	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Teleflex Inc	6	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
133½	46	Telepromtr	94	60⅛	63	60⅛	62½	+2⅛
20⅛	3⅞	Tenna Corp	32	9	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅜	4⅛	Tenneco wt	74	8	8¼	7⅞	8	
8⅛	2⅛	Tenney Eng	6	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
8⅞	3	Tensor Cp	2	4⅝	4½	4⅛	4⅝	
17⅜	10½	Teradyne Inc	4	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	Ter Hud .42f	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
39¼	13½	Tesoro Pet	131	26	26⅛	24⅞	25	—1
8⅝	3⅞	Texstar	380	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
21⅛	7½	Textron wt	9	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	3	TFI Co Inc	35	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14	8⅝	ThorMkt .15g	7	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Thriftimart	9	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
37½	18⅛	Tokheim .60	13	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
29	11⅞	Tonka Cp .40	29	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14½V	
23⅛	9½	Tool Res .99f	70	22½	23	22½	23	+ ¼
31½	15¼	Torin Cp .40b	2	20½	20½	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
10	3 9-16	Total Pet NA	25	7⅝	7 11-16	7⅝	7 9-16	+1-16
		TotalP NAfn	1	7	7	7	7	
16⅞	12½	TotalP pf .70	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Town Cntry	25	10¼	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ¼
6¼	2	Tran Car .75f	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	9⅛	Tran Lux .60	35	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	23¾	+ ⅜
8⅝	3	Transair .02e	36	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅜
14½	4⅝	TWA wt	271	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
11⅞	4⅝	Tri State Mot	163	9	9⅞	8⅝	9⅛	+ ¼
30⅝	10½	Triang P .15e	9	27½	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ½
3¼	2 7-16	Tubos Mex	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—1-16
23⅛	6	Tyco Labs	111	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ½
		U-V						
10¼	3¼	Udico Corp	4	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	2¼	UIP Corp	41	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
14⅛	3½	Unexcelled	171	6¼	6¼	5⅞	6	— ½
12½	6½	Un Finl .47f	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
24⅛	11⅛	Un Invest .70	1	23	23	23	23	
16¼	10	U St Om .10g	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Una MT .44g	133	23½	23⅛	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Unam Tr wt	352	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
14	6¼	UnAircPd .50	15	10¼	10½V	[illegible]	10⅛	+1⅛
5¼	2¾	Unit Asb .07e	24	4 11-16	4 15-16	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅛	3⅝	Unit Bd Cart	48	7¼	8⅛	7¼	8	+1
24⅛	23¼	UnCoLin .10r	7	23	23	22¼	22¼	—1
15⅞	6¼	UnDollrSt .42	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
6½	2⅝	Unit Foods	39	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8	3⅝	Un Natl Corp	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	UnNat Cp wt	11	2½	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Un Nat pf.70	5	8⅛	8⅝	8½	8½	
46	7	U P Dye .12g	82	44⅛	46	44⅛	44⅝	+1⅛
24⅞	8⅜	Un Refin .15	282	23⅝	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅜
36	11	US Filter	11	22¼	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
45⅛	17⅛	USHome Dev	47	42⅝	44⅝	42⅝	44⅝	+1⅛
34	12⅛	US Nat Resrc	79	17¼	17⅝	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅛	US Radium	12	6	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
21¼	14⅛	US Ritin 1.50	15	19⅝	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+1⅛
15⅞	4⅛	US Reducin	4	6⅛	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	6	US Ru R .25g	4	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	4	US Smelt wt	36	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
18⅝	3⅛	Unitrode Cp	72	9	9⅛	9	9	
		Univ Cigar	6	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ¼
12	3⅛	Un Cont .16f	6	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	11½	Univ Marion	245	23	23⅛	22⅜	22¼	+ ⅜
31½	10½	Uris Bldg wt	97	21⅞	24½	21⅞	24½	+2½
20½	4⅝	URS Systems	43	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
11⅝	11⅛	Utah Idsu .80	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
10	3	Valley Met	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7¼	4⅛	Valmac Ind	17	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	
7⅛	4¼	Valspar .06g	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	8⅞	Van Dorn .30	158	17⅝	19⅛	17⅝	19⅛	+1⅜
5⅝	2¼	Vanguard Int	67	3	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	3	Varo Inc	36	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
37⅛	10⅛	Veeco Instru	39	17⅛	18	17⅛	18	+1⅛
		Vanicein n.20	272	27⅛	29⅛	27⅛	29⅛	
24⅛	5⅝	Vernitron	73	8⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	4	Vesely Co	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
39⅛	10⅛	Velco Offshr	43	37	37	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	5⅛	Viewlex	108	9⅛	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
27½	6⅛	Vikoa Inc	128	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11	+1
10	4½	Vintage Ent	13	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
10¼	4	VLN Corp	31	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ¼
15⅛	5⅝	Vol Merch	11	8	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
13¼	6⅞	Voplex Corp	34	10¼	12	10¼	11½	+1⅛
7½	4⅛	Vulcinc .30	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
		W-Y-Z						
30⅛	6¼	Wabash M	60	8⅝	9⅝	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
27	14⅝	Wacknhut .28	12	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
9¼	3¼	Wadell Equip	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
23⅞	9⅝	Walco N .25e	z100	15	15	15	15	
13⅞	3½	Waltham In	73	9	9⅝	9	9	+ ⅛
8⅞	2	Ward Fds wt	21	4	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
11¼	5	Wards Co .20	11	10¼	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Watsco Inc	6	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
30⅞	18¼	Weil McL .50	10	25⅛	26	25⅛	26	+ ½
13⅞	5⅝	Welman .52f	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Weld Tu Am	42	6	6	5⅞	6	
11⅞	4⅝	Wellco Ent	12	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
24⅛	5	WellRGr .15g	64	22⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23	+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Wentworth	15	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11	4⅛	Westates Ptl	121	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	2⅞	Westby Fsh	69	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
21⅞	9	Wstn Fin .15e	21	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅜
10⅜	5⅝	Wn Nuclear	7	6½	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
11½	2⅞	Westrn Orbis	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅛	Westrans Ind	17	13⅝	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ⅜
48⅛	17⅛	Whelab .60a	14	30⅛	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Whippany .60	x7	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Whitaker .50	29	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
7⅞	2½	Whitehall El	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
24⅛	16⅝	Whiting 1.50	3	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅜
7⅛	2	Whitakr wt	64	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Wichita Ind	9	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	
18⅛	4½	Willcox Gibb	26	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞	8	
42⅛	12	Wmhouse	47	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
8⅛	4	Wilshire Oil	34	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	8⅛	WilsonCo 1.35	31	23⅛	23⅛	23	23	
7⅞	2⅛	Wilson Co wt	107	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
13⅛	4⅛	Wilson Br .60	34	12⅝	13	12⅝	13	+ ½
10¼	5	Wilson Ph .12	19	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	9⅝	WilsonSpt .60	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Wilson Sp wt	27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅝	Winkelmn .40	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	4⅝	Wolv Indust	73	9⅛	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
21½	7⅛	Wood Ind .52f	16	20¼	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
2 3-16	19-16	WoolLtd .05g	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
19	7⅛	Work Wr .60	32	15	15½	15	15½	+ ⅜
10⅛	4⅛	Wrather Cp	11	7⅛	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Wright Harg	76	1½	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16	—1-16
14½	9⅛	WTC Air .10e	16	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
8⅝	3⅛	Wyand Ind	49	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
7½	2⅝	Wyle Labs	4	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
32⅛	22	Wynn Oil	9	31	31	30⅝	31	— ⅛
9⅞	4½	Wyomising	6	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
18	8⅝	Yates Ind	43	13⅛	14	13⅛	14	+ ½
24⅛	15	Yonk Ra .80a	34	21¼	22½	21¼	22½	+1½
10	3⅝	Zero Mfg .05	16	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	7½	Zim Hom .24	38	15¼	15⅞	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	Zion Foods	7	5½	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Paid in stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-day Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

ing 8¼-81..	95	96
Paris 9-85..	103½	104½
anda 8-81..	97¼	98¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	94½
op. 9-85..	104	105
ures 9⅛-76..	104¼	105¼
ntrce 7⅛-7.	95½	96½
ndi 9-85..	104½	105½
8-77..	99½	100½
arn 8-79..	97¼	98¼
78..	95½	96½
5-75..	102½	103½
e 8¼-75..	103	104
0 6¼-82..	97½	97½
7-83..	94	95
7-84..	87	88½
ers 9-75..	103½	104½
9-85..	105½	105½
7-83..	94	95
e 9-82..	104½	105½
lty 8-84..	95	97½
9-85..	102	103
e 9-85..	104	105
cs 9-82..	103½	104½
ds 9½-85..	103⅞	104⅞
am 7½-83..	95½	97½
2..	91	92
9-82..	104	105
[illegible]	103	104½
[illegible]	104½	105½
[illegible]	161	162
8⅝-75..	102½	103½
9-85..	104½	103¾
9 6⅝-82..	87½	91
75..	104½	105½
[illegible]	105½	107½
[illegible]	103½	103½
[illegible]	103½	104½
[illegible]	92	95½
9⅜-85..	105½	175½
v 5⅞..	163	164
ild 9-75..	160	161
x-81..	95½	98
1 6-81..	91½	92½
5..	184½	135¼
65..	102¾	101½
1 7½-73..	105¼	101¼
vie-75..	184¼	185½
3 9-82..	103	104
82..	89½	83½
75..	102¼	104½
ii 7½-73.	103	101
7-58..	94½	95½
8½ 45	102½	104½
1r 9½-8	123	104

Montreal 9-85....	104½	105½
Nabisco 6½-82....	93	94
N.Brunsw 8½-79..	103	104
N.Zealand 7-83...	101	102½
NipponEl 7½-81..	95	96
NovaScotia 9-85..	105	105
Oslo 7½-73....	102½	101½
Oslo 9-75....	106	107
Oslo 9-85....	104	105
OtisElev 8½-85...	102¼	103
Pechiney 9-85...	101½	102½
PhilipsP 8-81....	92½	93½
Portugal 6½-77...	97	98
Procr&G 6½-82...	93½	94½
QuebecCity 9-82..	103½	104½
QuebecHyd8-74/79	100	101
QuebecHyd9½-85..	104½	105½
QuebecPro 9-85..	103	104
Queensland 9-82..	102½	103½
Renault 6½-82...	89½	91
SFE 9-73	103½	104½
Shell 6½-79....	92½	93½
Siemens 9-85....	102¾	103¾
SiraKvina 9-85...	103¾	104¾
Sumitomo 7½-73..	100½	101½
Tai 6½-85....	89	90
Transocean 8½-7.	104	105
Transocean 7-80.	93½	94½
Transocean 8-84..	97½	98½
Transocean 9-85.	104	105
TRW 7½-83.....	91½	92½
Uniroyal 6½-82..	89½	89½
UnilMerch 9-82..	101	102

Floating Rates

Autostrad 9⅛-75	98½	99½
ENEL 8-80....	97	98
GeneralCa 9½-85	98½	99½
Insilco 7⅛-80	97½	98½
Pecsi 9-8...	98½	99½
Argentine 9⅛-77..	97	97½

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4½-88.	75½	76½
Amoco 3½-84....	93½	94½
Apco 6-89.......	96	97
Alusuisse 4½-87..	90	91
Amer Can 4½-88.	87	89
AmTab 5½-88.....	127½	128½
Asahi 6⅛-84....	96½	99
Ashland 5-88....	83	89
Beat Foods 7¼-90	111	112
Chevron 5-88.....	99½	99½
Chesebr 6½-84....	104½	105½
Chrysler 4½-88...	65½	61½
Chrysler 5-88 ...	73	74
Cmt Tele 5½-88	125½	126½
Comminlnt 5-88.	108	109
EquityF 5½-89...	77½	78½
EastKodak 4½-88	93	94
Fed.Dept. 4½-85..	103	104
Firestone 5-88....	94½	95½
Ford 5-88......	91½	92½
Fuji Photo 6½-85	104	105
GenElec 4¼-87...	91½	92½
GenFoods 4⅛-82.	100	101
Gillette 4¾-87....	88	87
Hitachi 6⅛-84...	91	92½
Holiday Inns 5-85	117½	118½
Honeywell 5-83....	102½	103½
I.S.E. 5-88.......	101	102
I.S.E 6⅛-89......	99½	100½
Itoh 6½-89........	100½	102½
J. Logan 4⅛-83..	100	101
W.Kloise 5-89....	75	76
Komatsu 6⅛-84..	92	93
Kubota 6½-84....	93½	94½
Leasco 5-88......	67	68
Leasco Int 5-89..	57	59
LTV 5-88.......	36¼	37¼
MarMidland 5-88.	100¼	101¼
Michelin 6-85....	107	108
Miles 4⅛-93......	94	95
Mitsubishi 7-85..	95½	96¼
Mitsub Shofi 7½-f	108½	110½
Mitsui 6½-83....	120	124
Motorola 4½-83..	90	91
MorphyOil 5-89..	87	88
Nabisco 5⅛-88...	104½	105½
Owens Ill 5-77..	103½	104½
PanAm 5½-88....	82	83
Penney J.C. 6-87..	111½	112½
Pepsico 4¾-87..	116½	117½
PhilMor 4½-88..	144	145
Phil Lamp 4½-83	94	95
R.C.A. 5-88.....	97	98
Revlon 4⅛-83....	105½	107½
ReynoldsM 5-88..	84	85
Searle 4½-88....	110	111
Texaco 4½-88....	91½	92½
Toshiba 6½-1985.	88	89½
20th Cent. 5-87..	60½	61½
Tyco 5-84......	54	55
Union Carb 4⅛-85	93	94
Utahlntl 5⅝-83..	169¼	169¼
WardFoods 5⅝-88	75	76
WarnLam 4⅛-88.	127	128

*Ex-dividend

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Long	Conv
Yesterday	93.53	92.14	110.05
Previous	98.40	92.19	109.57

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Germany	D.M.	80.00	42.00	Portugal (air)	Esc.	634.00	331.50
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(surface)	£	7.8.5	4.12	Sweden (air)	Sw.Kr.	147.00	78.00
Greece (air)	Dr.	780	405	Switzerland	S.Fr.	86.30	50.00
Iran (air)	$	33.50	17.50	Turkey (air)	$	25.00	13.00
Ireland (air)	£	7.17.0	4.2.6	Yugoslavia	$	25.00	13.00
(surface)	£	7.8.5	4.12	Other Europe (air)	$	25.00	13.00
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25-2-71.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	89.10	ImpChem	2.48
AlgemBank	263	IOS Mgt new	54⅛
Amrobank	60.30	Mar&Spen	3.03
A'damRubb	40.60	MetalBox	3.13
Fokker	33.90	Nicholas	0.37
Heineken	237.10	RandMines	7.45
H.V.A.	64.70	Rank-Org	7.12
Holland-Am	96.80	RoyalDutch	20.12½
Hoogovens	63.60	R.T.Z.	2.40
I.O.S. Ltd	50.80	Shell	3.52
I.P.I.	53.60	Tube Invest	3.21
K.L.M.	167.70	Union Corp	2.12
Philips new	45.90	Vickers	0.77
Robeco	234.50	WarL3½%	38.75
Rolinco	177.30	West Deep	4.75
Ro'ilDutch	144	West Drief	8.95
Unilever	91	West Hold	8.95
Ver.Machine	69	West Mln	2.10
		Woolw	0.71
		ZCI	0.39

Brussels

Arbed	4,570
Ant.M.Mines	2,010
Cock-Ougree	1,675
Electrobel	5,230
Lambert	1,750
Petrofina	3,910
Ph.Gevaert	1,630
Soc.Générale	14,725
Un.Minière	1,945

Paris

AirLiquide	372.40
Béghin	164
BNCI	13.20
Can Pacific	376.50
C.G.E.	430
C.S.F.	115.50
Citroën	103.90
CieBancaire	659
Créd.Comm.	170.90
Créd.Lyonn.	—
DeBeers 100	35.50
EssoStand	120.20
Fin.Par.BP	258
Fr.Pétroles	173.50
IBM	1,957
ImpOil	110
IntNickCan	250
Mach.Bull	91
Michelin	1,330
Mobil	325
OmniumPét.	262
PathéMarc.	62
Péchiney	180.90
Peugeot	252
Radio Techn.	264.90
Rh.Poulenc	237.10
Rio Tinto	34.20
RoyalDutch	222
St.Gobain	157
Schneider	242
Shell	121.80
Simca	54.10
Soc.Générale	24.50
SuezCieFin	335
Thomson	136.50
Ugine-Kuhl	201.40
Young3¼%	213

Düsseldorf

AEG	192.50
Aug.Thyssen	95.50
BASF	157.20
Bayer	150
Commerzbk	255
Cont.Gummi	125.50
Daimler-Benz	357.50
Demag	171
DeutBank	338
DresdeBank	253.50
Gels Bergw	95.20
Hoechster	195
Hoesch	82
Karstadt	376
Kaufhof	264.50
KHD	153
Lufthansa	76
Mannesmann	171
Metallgesell.	444
RheinStahl	99.30
RWE new	227
Siemens	223
Volkswagen	193
Veba	165

London

Anglo-AmCp.	3.20
Anglo-Amin.	21.00
BarclayBank	3.76
BeechamGr.	2.37
Bowater	1.45½
BritAmTob.	2.91
Brit.Oxygen	0.57¼
Brit.Petrole	4.33
Brit-LeyM.	0.32¾
Chartered	2.39
Courtaulds	1.21
Chrysler	0.15⅝
Deggafont	0.10
DeBeer Def.	2.51
Decca Rec.	1.92
Distillers	1.33
Dunlop	1.32
ElMus.Ind.	1.81
FreeStGed.	6.45
GEC	0.99½
Glaxo Gr.	33.7
Gt.Univ.St.	2.85
Guinness	1.36
Hawker-Sidd.	1.41
Hudson Bay	8.32

Milan

Fiat	2,435
Finsider	500
Generali	65,250
Italsider	677
LaRinas	310
Montedis	832
Olivetti	2,710
Pirelli	2,650
SniaVisco	2,903
Terni	165

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,875
B.Boveri	1,485
Ciba-Geigy	2,450
Cr.Suisse	3,175
Fischer	1,390
HoffRoche bl	174,000
Nestlé	3,175
Sandoz	4,160
Stk B.Suisse	3,195
Sulzer bp	392
U.B.Suisses	3,955

Foreign Stock Indexes

	Today	Prev.	1971 High	1971 Low
Amsterdam	120.5	119.8	121.4	112.6
Brussels	89.58	89.46	100.61	92.14
Frankfurt	142.91	144.39	145.77	119.49
Sydney	489.36	492.17	518.51	437.03
Tokyo (n)	162.88	163.07	164.23	148.05
Tokyo (o)	2184.50	2204.33	2230.09	1981.74
Zurich	328.1	323.0	329.0	307.8

(n) new (o) old

Eurodollars

Feb. 24, 1971

	Bid	Asked	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	4 3/4	4 7/8	+ 5/8
One Months	4 9/16	4 11/16	+ 1/16
3 Months	5 3/16	5 5/16	+ 1/16
One Year	6 3/16	6 7/16	+ 1/8

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SWITZERLAND

Securities, Foreign Exchange, Precious Metals.

European Gold Markets

Feb. 24, 1971

	Open	Close	Change
London	38.77	38.75	— 0.04
Zurich	38.82	38.80	— 0.02
Paris (12.5 kilo)	39.09	39.08	— 0.01

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

Feb. 24, 1971

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	142	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	91
Canon Camb.	240	Mitsubi Shoji.	151
Dai Nip. Print.	386	Mitsui & Co.	188
Fuji Bank	212	Mitsukoshi	301
Fuji Photo	379	Nippon Elec.	234
Hitachi	106	Sharp	361
Honda Motor	164	Shiseido	984
C. Itoh	134	Sony Corp.	2,771
Japan Air Lines	1,627	Sumitomo Bk.	230
Kansai El P	720	Taisho Marine	281
Kao Soap	235	Takeda Chem.	281
Kirin Brewery	300	Teijin	78
Komatsu	180	Tokyo Marine	313
Kubota I Wks.	169	Toray	116
Matsu E. Ind.	415	Toyota Motor	395
Matsu El Wks	712		

One Dollar—

was worth yesterday:

Austrian schillings	25.870
Belgian francs	49.607
British pound ($ per £)	2.4194
Canadian dollars	1.01
Danish crowns	7.4744
Dutch guilders	3.5935
Finnish marks	4.16
French francs	5.514625
German marks	3.639
Greek drachmae	30.00
Italian lire	622.33
Mexican pesos	12.50
Norwegian crowns	7.1350
Portuguese escudos	28.60
Spanish pesetas	69.554
Swedish crowns	5.1596
Swiss francs	4.2950

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

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WIZARD of ID



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POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal, or a close facsimile thereof, contributed a fine score in a recent New York tournament.

South reached an optimistic no-trump game after his partner had opened one spade and rebid two diamonds over the one no-trump response. Two hearts suggested a final contract, but when North bid two no-trump, indicating a distaste for hearts and additional strength, South carried on to game.

The only unbid suit was clubs, so West led his singleton in the hope of hitting his partner's suit. This suited East, who cashed the ace and king and continued with the jack, thanking the fates that had given him the vital seven spot.

South played the hand with great skill, but suffered from two minor delusions. He won the third club lead with the queen and played the spade nine, finessing successfully. From the singleton lead he inferred that West held length in the three other suits. This suggested that a finesse would be a better prospect than the normal play of finessing in diamonds and playing for the spade jack to fall.

South's idea was to preserve the spade king as an entry for the diamond finesse. Instead of taking this at once, as he could well have done, he led a club, allowing East to cash two tricks. This did the defense no good, for the diamond finesse was taken later to make the contract.

They never found out that West's spade jack was actually guarded only twice, not three times as shown in the diagram. So the skill of the professor was not needed. Any of his students would have made the same nine tricks by routine play.

NORTH
♠AQ1042
♡A
◇AQ75
♣1096

WEST (D)
♠J653
♡754
◇K10632
♣8

EAST
♠87
♡K932
◇J4
♣AKJ73

SOUTH
♠K9
♡QJ1086
◇98
♣Q542

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1♠	Pass	1N.T.
Pass	2◇	Pass	2♡
Pass	2N.T.	Pass	3N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club eight.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	O	P	S		B	A	I	N	G		W	R	A	P	S
A	C	U	P		A	R	A	L			R	I	V	A	L
C	A	T	E	C	H	I	Z	E			O	P	I	N	E
A	L	I	C	E		D	I	A	G	N	O	S	E	D	
W	A	N	T	A	D		S	N	A	G	S				
		E	S	O	S			G	E	T	S	T	O		
F	E	R	R	E	T	O	U	T		D	E	P	O	T	
A	S	O		H	A	R	E	S			A	R	I		
C	R	O	P	S		P	I	N	P	O	I	N	T	S	
T	O	T	A	L	S			D	O	L	L				
		P	I	K	E	S		T	A	L	K	A	T		
P	R	I	E	D	I	N	T	O		N	U	R	M	I	
O	U	T	R	E		S	O	U	N	D	S	O	U	T	
E	S	T	E	R		U	R	S	A		E	N	S	E	
T	H	O	R	S		E	K	E	S		D	E	E	R	

DENNIS THE MENACE



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BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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WECIT

BORRAH

TARIPE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GUMBO FAUNA PASTRY BANDIT
Answer: *This insect sounds just the same when beheaded*—A G-NAT

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By Jane Lidderdale and Mary Nicholson. Viking. 509 pp. $15.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

HER destiny, say the authors in a somewhat grandiloquent phrase, was to publish James Joyce in England. And it may have been. But the day-by-day labor of carrying out that destiny would have exhausted the patience and broken the strength of an angel. She had the perfect combination of qualities necessary for her job. She was comfortably off and independent, self-effacing and conscientious, long-suffering and staggeringly efficient. She was convinced of Joyce's genius and of her own insignificance. She was content to be banker, publisher, comforter and minion to the entire family. Through smooth and rough she never lost sight of the target: the work. When Joyce was ill he had to be doctored, if he was extravagant he had to be forgiven, if he was angry he had to be mollified, if he got drunk the fact had to be forgotten.

Such selflessness meant the eclipse of her own ego. For she was not one who thought of herself as shining by reflected light. She made no capital, spiritual, financial or in reputation, of her connection with one of the indisputably great writers of the century. Only after Joyce's death and in her old age did the students of Joyce come to her for information, to consult her books and papers and ask for her reminiscences. And although she enjoyed such attention, she never blurred in her mind the purposes of their visits. They were anxious for what she could tell them about Joyce, not Harriet Weaver.

She came to Joyce, to an active role in his life, by indirection. Maybe it was destiny. For she was the last person anyone would have thought would become involved in the fight for "modern" literature. She was one of a big brood, children of kind though proper and confining parents, who read prayers twice a day, thought novels frivolous, supported missionary activity to convert the heathen, saw no use in a university education for women and were in tune with their Creator.

At first Harriet turned to social work, serving in London's East End among the poor. Little by little she became a member of a group that advocated all sorts of advanced ideas for women and society. They published a magazine, The New Freewoman, that had difficulty in filling its columns and meeting its budget. Since she had a neat, clerk's mind and never objected to spending money in a worthy cause, she became involved in the management of the magazine. Its name was changed to The Egoist, and a strong literary side with Ezra Pound, T.S. Eliot, Richard Aldington, H.D., and others, was developed.

It was through The Egoist that she came in contact with Joyce, and her long devotion began. She gave up the magazine to become a publisher. She supported him with loans, gifts and money set up in trust. She had a hand in the publication of Joyce's writings in France, England and the United States, and, at the end of her life, on all continents. No errand was too small for her to run, no request too large to fill. Her blithering and yonning is exhausting even to read about. She performed her duties with a doggedness and a competence that can wear away stone. And she was justified. That is her triumph.

The record of her long life is set down here in voluminous detail. The facts have been gathered, sorted, arranged and marched out on signal. The only thing that is missing is Harriet Shaw Weaver. Never do we see her except as a factotum, carrying a parcel or signing a check. She moves as to a magnet, to the pull of a greater power. Since so many of the people in this life have appeared in so many other books, "Dear Miss Weaver" seems a rewritten version of an old play with familiar actors. She never exists as a singular, separate person as does John Quinn, another person who moved in that circle, in B.L. Reid's superior biography.

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Stone Age Man Reported Found In U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Soviet archaeologists have reported finding the remains of a Stone Age descendant of Neanderthal man in the Central Asian mountains of southern Uzbekistan, according to Tass news agency.

Tass said that Soviet scientists emphasized this was evidence that human society had existed in Central Asia uninterruptedly for tens of thousands of years.

The discovery was made in the Machai cave near a site where a skeleton of a Neanderthal man was found several decades ago.

Hampton Tour

Lionel Hampton and his 12-man band begin a European tour March 24 in Warsaw, to be followed by appearances in Belgrade, Budapest, Bucharest and possibly Prague, followed by a swing through most of the countries in Western Europe.

CROSSWORD

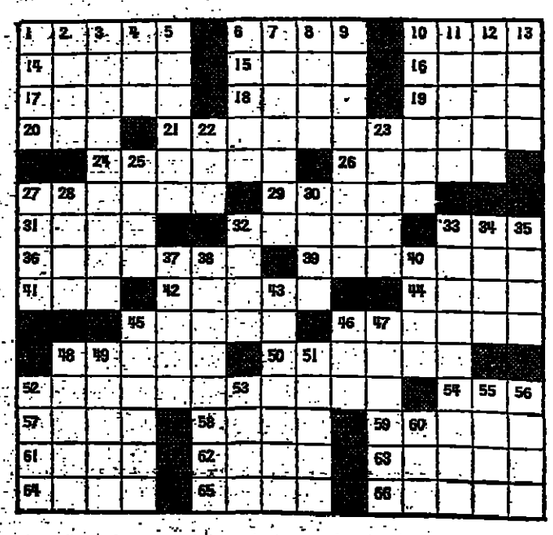
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 German pistol
6 Today in Turin
10 Humorous poet
14 Together
15 Fur bearer, for short
16 Indian of Titicaca
17 Mrs. Fitzgerald
18 Thanks ——
19 Equable
20 Teaching degree
21 Dental fixture
24 Marine science center
26 Cecil or Agnes de ——
27 Supply's partner
29 Heavens: Prefix
31 Unchanged
32 Marble
33 Merry, in Marseilles
36 Electrical power
39 Old alloy
41 Southern gentleman's word
42 Lorna
44 Wings
45 De la Roche book
46 Miss Hawn
48 Name in Erie Railroad lore
50 Certain student
53 California
54 Gallic soul
57 Irish
58 "What ——?"
59 Port of Brazil
61 Sailing
62 Dull
63 Paradises
64 Mass. city
65 Marital discards
66 Asian country

DOWN

1 Be idle
2 Handled
3 Cellini, for one
4 Finish
5 Sacramento name
6 City near Silver Springs
7 Insect of mystery
8 Err
9 Close
10 Ornamental alloy
11 Famed chorus
12 Location
13 Kind of nail
22 —— hat
23 Like a careworn face
25 Bridge hand
27 Grackles' relatives
28 Pottage buyer
30 Lightly cooked
32 Age
33 Arizona name
34 Turkish troops
35 —— fixe
37 Allan-——
38 Valuable certificate
40 Festival
43 Kindergarten period
45 Of a Biblical land
46 Obtain
47 Long Russian river
48 Like furze
49 Norse name
51 Scolds
52 Of the earth
53 Tunisian port
55 Horsehair
56 Lanchester
60 Fuss



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[هكذا من الأصل]

After Compulsory Skating

Nepela Continues Alone at the Top, Pera 2d in Figures

By Mike Brandt

ONS, Feb. 24.—Ondrej Nepela echoslovakia clung to a dimin- lead for the men's title over ck Pera of France in a lonely ing session at the world figure ng championships.

e cliché is loneliness in a l. The long distance runner t into sports perspective. But ese skaters, who claim that ng compulsory traces in the an introspective, solitary busi- *completed the last two of* six school figures, they had er reason to feel alone. Hard- ybody came to watch as the s des Sports was nearly empty e second straight morning of . compulsories.

. it didn't matter to these ry *young* men and wisps of that few saw them cut a for- paragraph loop and backward raph bracket *today*, for they themselves on their concen- n and shut out the crowd their mind. They understand cutting compulsories *is* a tech- sometimes dreary and minute ess that must be observed *a few feet* away—as by a stooping over tracks in the f it is to be appreciated at o it was in reinforced solitude Sergei Chetverukhin of Russia third, Jan Hoffmann of East any remained fourth, and the American hope, John Misha vitch of Great Falls, Mont., d in fifth place, but dropped er 36 *points* behind the lead- trail by 105.6.

Cold Thoughts

hen I am competing in the s," said Nepela, a law stu- from Bratislava, "I think the ice, the score, and an -not the crowd or my op- ts."

ela is superior in the figures was expected to have the lead is point. The three-time Eu- *n champion* led double world pion Tim Wood of Colorado gs in last year's world cham- hips at Ljubljana, Yugo- , by 8.3 points and 7 ordinals his point and lost. Wood since turned professional. her Pera can mount a free skating assault equal to Wood's is doubtful and Petkevich, perhaps the best free skater of the top five, may be too far back.

Muscovite Chetverukhin has been chasing Nepela almost as long as Pera. Pera, who first faced Nepela in 1963, has beaten him only twice. Chetverukhin was second *to Nepela at Zurich* two weeks ago for the European title, and finished eighth and sixth in the 1969 and 1970 world meets, respectively.

He *is* now in third place at 1,099.3 points and 28 ordinals to Nepela's 1,150.5 points and 13 ordinals. But this is as good as it figures to get for Chetverukhin *couldn't* pick up ground on Nepela in the Zurich free skating, and Nepela was criticized for a lackluster performance. "I was ill," Nepela said today of the European *meet. "I am in better condition* now."

Petkevich, at 1,044.9 points and 43.5 ordinals, has been upset and is losing some sleep over the *marking of some* judges, especially from Eastern bloc countries. The Harvard biology major scored easily in this year's American and North American championships and was *fifth in* the world *meets* the past two years.

A first-timer at the world championships, 17-year-old Gordon McKellen jr. of Lake Placid, N.Y., is a *surprising* 11th. "I *don't mind* if the stands are empty," McKellen said. "In the figures, you want to concentrate—oblivious to everything else." The other *American*, Kenneth Shelley *of* Downey, Calif., is ninth. He is the only competitor in the tournament to be in two events. He finished third with Jojo Starbuck in the pairs crown.

Pera, who led until making a "mistake" on yesterday's fourth figure, a forward double paragraph 3, trails Nepela by just eight-*tenths of a point and 2 ordinals.* He missed the Zurich meet after slashing his foot doing a double lutz and says he may be hampered in the free skating, a new program featuring Bizet's "Carmen" and some Jose Greco Flamenco music. "I like pop and rock too," he said. "Didier (Gaillaguet of France) has a program of Sidney Bechet, *but I* chickened out because of the judges."

U.S. Training

Pera has been taking yearly trips to the United States since 1965, and has an American coach. Last year Pera, *who* has been third and fourth respectively in the last two world meets, spent six months *in* the United States and Canada.

After Pera saw the nine judges post *the scores* for his second compulsory today, he knew he had remained close. Pera soon returned *to* a dressing room, wanting to be alone, an impossibility for a hometown boy *in second* place.

Pera slumped over a bench, head in hands as a gang of *photographers* descended on the sweaty little room, and the pop-pop-flash-*flash* of their equipment can't make him raise his eyes or acknowledge they are there. His eyes are on his skates, his hands folded, looking down. He is down. "Oh, I am all *right in* about an hour," he said later.)

New explosions of light only add to his temporary shadow. Slowly Pera gets up.

"Nerves," he *said* afterward. "You try to beat yourself." In the solitary competition in the empty Palais des Sports, sometimes there is not enough loneliness.

MEN'S FIGURE SKATING
(After Six Compulsories)

1. Ondres Nepela Czechoslovakia, 13 placements, 1,150.5 points.
2. Patrick Péra, France, 15, 1,145.7.
3. Sergei Tschetveruchin, Russia, 28, 1,099.3.
4. Jan Hoffmann, East Germany, 38, 1,086.7.
5. John Mischa Petkevich, Great Falls, Mont., 43.5, 1,044.9.
6. Haig Oundjian, Britain, 57.5, 1,018.9.
7. Yuri Ovchinnikov, Russia, 63, 1,011.8.
8. Gunter Anderl, Austria, 82.5, 996.9.
9. Kenneth Shelley, Lake Placid, N.Y., 83.5, 992.7.
10. Didier Gaillaguet, France, 86.5, 980.1.

ussian Pair apture Title, .S. Duo 3d

ONS, Feb. 24.—Irina Rodnina *Sergei Ulanov* captured the crown at the world figure g championships for the third ht year tonight, flashing from l in the free skating place to ccompaniment *of a medley of* n folksongs to pass fellow ns Ludmilla Smirnova and i Suraiken, who held a slim fter the compulsory figures. the pair that caused the most otion was the third-place . Jo Jo Starbuck and Ken- *helley, of Downey, Calif.*, the an and North American ti- After they finished their "Nut- Suite" program, the stand- m only crowd at the Palais orts went wild with cheers. o took six bows and Shelley wave to quiet down the The fans knew what was . Lower marks than deserved , *it is thought by some rink-* perts, Eastern bloc judges t to "knock down" certain n contenders.

fter the marks for technical ice were posted, the crowd aring its disapproval and . filled the air.

the artistic merit marks ashed on the scoreboard, and wd howled again. It was ob- *hen the U.S. couple* would for third behind the Rus-

eball Shorts:

cLain Losing Weight

y McLain has sweated off nds and is down to 207 *he start of the Washington* s' training camp last day.

of the hardest workers in the controversial pitcher t weight with the help of a im" exercise machine. in is listed at 185 pounds roster but hasn't weighed since 1945." He said he pitch at about 210.

McNally Signs

McNally, 24-game winner ar for the world champion re Orioles, ended his brief t today as he signed an *ed $85,000 contract.* Mc- who has won 20 games or the past three seasons, was y holdout in his contract ar.

e Scoreboard

S—At Macon, Georgia, third- American Jim McManus and ded foreigner Jaime Fillol of posed of first-round opponents Macon international tournament. beat fellow American Bob 6-2, 6-0. Fillol defeated Amer- ie Smith, 7-5, 6-2.

NG—At Antwerp, Belgium, the Dutch team led by Peter Post the lead on the fifth day of ay cycle race Post, René Pijnen Duvendam have 643 points. *Verschueren of Belgium*, Sigi West Germany and Walter ot of Belgium are second with



Associated Press.

HIGH-FLYING—Italian parachute champion Alberto Banchal *is photographed by teammate Luigi De Monti* at altitude of 4,500 meters over Corvara, Bolzano, Italy. In combined event—free-fall jump and giant slalom ski race—Banchal placed third.

Barbara Cochran Wins, Miss Proell Nears Cup

SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, Calif., Feb. 24 (*UPI*).—Barbara Cochran, of Richmond, Vt., one of the world's leading woman slalom racers this year, won her specialty at the Heavenly Valley World Cup ski *series today in the combined time* of one minute, 36.37 seconds.

Austria's Anne-Marie Proell *moved to within four points of* clinching the World Cup. She finished third today to increase her Cup lead over second-place Michèle Jacot of France, who missed a gate *on the second* run and was disqualified. Miss Proell now has 181 points to Miss Jacot's 158.

Betsy Clifford of Quebec was second after finishing the second run in 49 seconds for a *combined* time of 1:37.28. Berni Rauter of Austria was fourth at 1:39.71, and Conchita Puig of Spain was fifth with 1:39.94.

Miss Cochran finished third behind her older sister Marilyn in the first heat down the East Bowl in 48.46. She was second fastest in *the second heat* in 47.91.

Marilyn Misses Gate

Marilyn Cochran, who won the first run in 47.19, missed a gate near the top of the course in the second heat and was disqualified.

In all, there were 23 disqualifications among the 48 girls who participated, an unusually high number considering the course was in near perfect condition. It was a *bit icy for the first heat but when* the day warmed up and the temperature reached 50 degrees in the second, the course was ideal.

Barbara Cochran's victory was *the second for a U.S. girl in* this year's World Cup series. Her sister, Marilyn, 21, won the slalom early this month at Mt. Ste. Anne, Quebec.

English Goalie Is 'Kidnapped' For Charity

STOKE-ON-TRENT, England, Feb. 24 (UPI).—English soccer star Gordon Banks, the world's No. 1 goalkeeper, was "kidnapped" today and held for ransom by four girl students.

But their valuation of the "victim" turned *out to* be a lot less than expected.

Banks, who plays for Stoke City, was bundled into a car as he left the club's Victoria Road ground and the "kidnappers" later telephoned a demand for £100,000 ($240,000).

The goalkeeper was released four hours later when Stoke agreed to donate £30 ($72) to a collection Madeley College is taking for charity.

Banks *said* he did not mind being part of the students' "rag week" stunt. "Kidnappings *are usually pretty frightening*," he said. "But I enjoyed this one."

U.S. No Longer Monopolizes The World of Indoor Track

By Arthur Daley

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (NYT).—In the not very distant past, the indoor track and *field* season was practically the exclusive property of one section of the country. Like big league baseball and *football*, it was confined to the quadrant in *the upper right-hand corner of* the map.

The fixed schedule offered no *conflicts* as it called for five major meets in Madison Square Garden, two in the Boston Garden and one-*shot efforts in Philadelphia*, Cleveland and Chicago. But like football, baseball and the fat lady in the circus, it has spread considerably. The Track and Field News lists 31 different sites this season for board track competition. But that is only a fragment of a highly significant story.

"The Russians couldn't stay over *for our meet*," Dan Ferris said ruefully today. "They had to return to the Soviet indoor championships in Moscow and the Italian pole vaulter had to go back for his *championships*. But we *still* have great fields—35 Olympians from nine countries, 53 winners of United States championships and most of the good ones. But I must admit *it's a new* experience to find European meets taking back talent we might ordinarily have expected to hold on to a little longer."

As the eldest statesman in the *Amateur Athletic Union*, the 81-year-old Ferris scoffs at his supposed retirement and still serves as meet director for the national championships of the AAU. It will be the *climactic* showpiece of the current season when it is held in the Garden Friday night.

"The growth of indoor track is amazing," said dapper Dan. "I can remember when I first tried to bring over foreigners for our winter season. 'No thanks,' they would say. 'We don't want to spoil our athletes for next summer.' I had one unanswerable argument. 'Indoor competition never has hurt any of our boys,' I'd say. When we finally broke down resistance and brought in *foreigners*, I was proved right. The next thing we knew the Europeans started to have indoor *meets* of their own.

"It probably will surprise a lot of track fans to learn that the *last European indoor championships* were held in Madrid and that the next one will be held in Sofia. You'd never think of Spain and Bulgaria as track centers, *would you?*

"I know for a fact that the Soviets have indoor arenas in Moscow, Leningrad and Riga at least. There undoubtedly are others, too. Norway is about to build one and I'm not sure whether Finland has any or not. But I do know that indoor track meets *have taken place in* Sweden, France, Italy, Britain and Austria."

"*I've seen the set-up at Dort*mund in West Germany and it reminds me so much of the old Madison Square Garden at 50th Street. I must assume that East Germany *has at least* one indoor arena because they have been holding dual meets with other countries."

As the American member of the International Amateur Athletic Federation council, the well-traveled Ferris will pack his elephant gun *for* shooting down objections when he attends a council meeting in *Nairobi in Kenya on April 4.* The white-haired Dan intends to propose that the governing body for track and field formally recognize indoor world records for the first time.

Up to now the IAAF has been in supreme command of the foot racers, jumpers and hardware heavers from the Olympic Games down the line. As part of that assignment, it also certified all records—except indoor. The AAU certified its own indoor records because the United States was once the only country that had any. But this *no longer is the case.*

Ferris has assembled the best marks set in every country and will present his compilation as a master list for the new record slate. But ground rules must be established limiting the sizes of the ovals and offering other specifications. Dan is now convinced that interest in indoor track is *so universal* that he can swing it.

College Basketball

East

Brooklyn Poly 78, Baruch 69.
Allegheny 73, *Alfred* 60.
St. Lawrence 93, Clarkson 67.
Connecticut 70, Rutgers 66.
Villanova 76, Providence 75.
Rhode Island 86, N. Hamp. 78 (o't).
Montclair St. 60, Upsala 46.
St. Francis (Pa.) 80, Detroit 70.
Quinnipiac 90, Nicols 84.
Boston U. 90, Worcester Tech 66.
Ithaca 77, *Rochester Tech* 67.
Buffalo St. 104, Geneseo St. 68.

South

Johns Hopkins 100, *Frank. & Marsh.* 81.
Miami (Fla.) 89, Marshall 88.
Clemson 51, Maryland 45.

Midwest

Ohio St. 90, Iowa 71.
Akron 93, W. Illinois 78.
Ohio Northern 89, Cedarville 73.
Indiana 88, Michigan 79.
Wisconsin 88, Illinois 84.
Minnesota 81, Northwestern 79.
Notre Dame 106, NYU 68.
St. Francis (Pa.) 80, Detroit 70.
Kansas 61, Kansas St. 48.
Bald. Wallace 99, Walsh 87.
Otterbein 59, Cent. St. (Ohio) 53.
Ball St. 87, Buffalo 75.
Oklahoma 65, Nebraska 56.
Hastings 112, Concordia (Neb.) 83.
Eau Claire 71, Stout 62.

Southwest

SMU 95, Rice 87.
TCU 94, *Baylor 84.*
Texas Tech 89, Arkansas 87.
Texas A & M 65, Texas 64.
Ark. Tech 97, Ark. AM & N 93.

Far West

S. Colo. St. 78, N. Colo. 75 (o't).
Weber St. 63, Utah St. 62.
South Ore. 100, Oregon Tech 91.
Portland St. 114, Linfield 106.
Oral Roberts 94, Idaho 80.
San Diego St. 84, US Inter. 64.

—South Africa Rejects Ashe 3d Time—

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—South Africa has rejected an application from American Negro tennis star Arthur Ashe for a visa, Interior Minister Theo Gerdener announced *today*.

Ashe applied for the visa to play in the South African Open tennis championships in April.

Gerdener's statement said: "The application of Mr. Arthur Ashe was again considered, and in view of the fact that he is *still* persona non grata, *his* application was not granted." No other reason for the refusal was given.

The visa application is the third one from Ashe to be rejected by *South Africa*.

His previous applications were turned down because South African authorities felt Ashe wanted to come for political reasons.

Ashe has stated that he had no *political motives for the* latest application and simply wanted to play in the tennis championships in Johannesburg in April, a major fixture on the world tennis circuit.

Fear Reprisal

White tennis officials here fear the refusal could bring increased international isolation to the South African sports world.

South Africa has been barred from the 1971 Davis Cup tennis *competition because of its apartheid racial policy*.

South Africa has granted visas to Australian aboriginal tennis player Evonne Goolagong and Japanese tennis star Miss Kazuko Swamatsu to play in the championships.

Official sources here claimed that Ashe's name was the second on a list of 33 American Negro sportsmen who signed a petition for the exclusion of South Africa from the Olympic Games.

The petition was presented to the United Nations on Feb. 21, 1968.

They pointed out that, although Ashe had said he was interested solely in playing tennis, during a coaching trip to Zambia last October he was *quoted* as saying that he "would always be more concerned about black liberation movements than about tennis."

'Bigoted Country'

Ashe is also credited with some very strong anti-South African comments, which were *listed in a statement issued* by the South African Embassy in Washington in January 1970.

They included remarks like: "South Africa is a very bigoted country, the most bigoted country in the world" and "South Africa, I really burn on that issue. I just want to take an H-bomb and drop it right on Johannesburg."

He has stated that he would persist *in his efforts to play* tennis here and "put a crack in the racist wall down there."

Bruins' Display Good for Fans, Bad for Sabres

BUFFALO, Feb. 24 (AP).—*John* Bucyk scored his 350th career goal; *Bobby Orr* broke the 100-point level for the second straight season and the Boston Bruins trounced the Buffalo Sabres, 6-3, last night in a National Hockey League game.

"It was a good game for the fans," said Sabres coach Punch *Imlach.* "*They saw the best* team in hockey playing at about their best.

"But for me, it was a nightmare."

The Bruins, coming from two straight losses on the West Coast, took charge in the second period, jumping from a 1-0 lead to a 5-2 advantage.

"If anything was wrong on the West Coast, it seems to have straightened itself out tonight," *said Boston* coach Tom Johnson. "We've got the team, and we'll do all right."

Bucyk's 350th goal came during the second-period rally. He grabbed a pass from John Mckenzie and tapped it past Buffalo goalie Roger Crozier.

Orr crossed the 100-point plateau with his 29th goal and 72d *assist of* the season.

Mohns to Minnesota

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP).—The Chicago Black Hawks traded Doug Mohns and a minor leaguer, Terry Caffery, yesterday to the Minnesota North Stars for Danny O'Shea.

Mohns, 37, has been with the Black Hawks for seven seasons as a wing and defenseman. This season he has four goals and six assists.

Tuesday's Game

Boston 6, Buffalo 3 (Sanderson, Bucyk, Orr, McKenzie, Esposito, Hodge; Pratt, Atkinson, Perrault).

Kansas Takes Giant Step Toward NCAA

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (UPI).—It's only a week until bids go out from the nation's two big post-season tournaments—the National Collegiate Athletic Association and *the National Invitation*—and the jockeying for position is becoming more intense.

Conference champions will go to the NCAA regional tournaments for a shot at the finals in Houston's Astrodome March 25-27 and most runnersup will wind up in New York for the NIT. Bids begin going out next Tuesday.

Fifth-ranked Kansas, pulling away in the Big Eight, raced to its 21st victory in 22 games last night, overpowering Kansas State, 61-48. But a battle is developing for the *No. 2 slot as Oklahoma* edged past Nebraska, 65-56, to set up a second-place dogfight between those *two schools* and Missouri.

Indiana turned the Big Ten race into bedlam by upsetting tenth-ranked Michigan, 88-79, while Ohio State stormed past Iowa, 80-71. Ohio State thus moved past Michigan into the Big Ten lead with *Indiana still in contention.*

Villanova, hoping for an NCAA at-large berth in the East, held on *to its chances* by edging Providence, 76-75. The 17th-ranked *Wildcats are now 17-6.*

Weber State, already assured of an NCAA berth by virtue of its Big Sky Conference title, upset No. 18 Utah State, 63-62, while Rutgers *may have had its NIT hopes jolted* by a 70-66 loss to Connecticut.

Bud Stallworth scored 23 points to lead Kansas past Kansas State and Bobby Jack had 23 as Okla*homa downed Nebraska.* George McGinnis and Steve Downing teamed for 61 points to help Indiana upend Michigan. McGinnis, a sophomore, had 39, and Downing *scored* 28.

Allen Hornyak and Luke Witte combined for 45 points in Ohio State's victory over Iowa and Clarence Smith's layup with four *seconds* left gave Villanova its triumph over Providence.

In other action, Notre Dame swamped New York University, 106-68; Wisconsin downed Illinois, 88-84; Clemson edged Maryland in overtime, 51-45; St. Francis (Pa.) beat the University of Detroit, 80-70; *Minnesota edged past* Northwestern, 81-79, and Miami (Fla.) beat Marshall, 89-88.

ABA Results

Tuesday's Games

Virginia 106, Memphis 97 (C. Scott 33, Carter 16; S. Jones 31, Ladner 20).
Pittsburgh 133, Kentucky 130 (Brisker 42, Thompson 28; Issel 38, Carrier 30).
Utah 113, Denver 103 (Stone 20, Boone 20, Combs 20; Cannon 23, Simpson 20).

Tournament Opens Today

Money Motivates Early PGA Date

By Lincoln A. Werden

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (NYT).—Championship golf is ahead of its usual schedule this year. The Professional Golfers' Association championship starts Thursday at Palm Beach Gardens, Fla., or roughly *six* months earlier than customary. Why?

One of the reasons is to bolster the *prestige* of the *winner* and enable him to add time to promote the title and to accrue benefits from endorsements and business contracts. The site, the PGA National Golf Club, is considered a better test at this time of year, when vacationers are *still* enjoying Florida sunshine.

Several years ago, Mark Mc*Cormack, attorney and business* manager for Arnold Palmer, Gary Player and others, estimated that a lifetime value for winning the Masters amounted to $1-million. *The Masters at Augusta, Ga.*, has been an annual April fixture on the golfing calendar. It was the first of the Big Four (with United States Open, British Open and PGA) to be played.

Now that the PGA has usurped the first position it will be interesting to evaluate the impetus the PGA victor gains in the ten months remaining to promote his success. In other words, what price PGA?

Dave Stockton, considered a thoughtful and aggressive com*petitor, will defend.* When he tees off in the field of 147, it will mark only 192 days since he snared the 1970 title at Tulsa, Okla. This isn't a record for brevity, since Denny *Shute scored in 1937, only 183 days* after he had beaten Jimmy Thomson, 3 and 2, in the 1936 match-play final at Pinehurst, N.C.

There has been a recent stimulus for the return of match play. T background of the PGA *is bas* on the legends of man-to-m tussles that involved such stars Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen, I Diegel, Jim Barnes and Sam Sne Television permitting, the p would like to see more match pl

All things considered, a great d of the *true* worth of *the* PC crown will depend on the individu who emerges as champion. Arno Palmer, of course, is gunning this one, armed with the vindicati *of having ended a slump* at Pa Springs, Calif. He has never w the PGA.

The field is filled with tale with Billy Casper making his on Florida appearance of the yea seeking to add to his conquests the United States Open and th *Masters.*

Jack Nicklaus, who lives a sho distance away, will forget abo *offshore fishing for* a week. will Julius Boros and the capab foreign challengers, Tony Jackl of England and Gary Player o South Africa. It's early for *championship*, but then golfe don't like to wait.

J. C. Snead Hits Seventh Place In Golf Earnings

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (*UPI*).—J.C. Snead, nephew of Sam Snead, joined golf's top ten money winners as a result of his $22,000 victory in the Tucson Open, the Professional *Golfers Association's tournament* players division announced yesterday.

Snead boosted his season winnings to $27,886, good for seventh *place in the standings.*

Tom Shaw continued as the earnings pacesetter for the third straight week although he added only $94.00 in Tucson. He has won $73,027.

TOP TEN MONEY WINNERS

1.	Tom Shaw	$73,072
2.	*Miller Barber*	$60,185
3.	Arnold Palmer	$56,162
4.	George Archer	$43,534
5.	Billy Casper	$37,385
6.	Bob Lunn	$39,826
7.	J.C. Snead	$27,886
8.	Dave Eichelberger	$35,305
9.	Ray Floyd	$22,416
10.	Bob Murphy	$22,407

Frazier Is 7 to 5

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Las Vegas oddsmakers stuck to their guns yesterday by quoting Joe Frazier a 7-5 favorite in man-to-*man betting over Muhammad Ali in* their heavyweight title bout March 8 in New York's Madison Square Garden. Action on the local books was rather light, with the odds *remaining* the same as when they were posted, last Dec. 30.

NBA Results

Tuesday's Games

San Diego 126, New York 106 (Haye 29, Murphy 29; Barnett 24, DeBussche 24). Cal Murphy scores 14 in 2d quarte as Rockets beat *Knicks for* 1st time i last eight games.

Milwaukee 116, San *Francisco* 10 (Robertson 26, Alcindor 25; Jones 3 *Thurmond* 24).

Philadelphia 119, Portland 113 (Cun *ningham* 35, Clark 24; Petrie 43, Ba nett 15).

Los Angeles 114, Baltimore 107 (Good rich 29, West 26; Unseld 23, Marin 20)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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AMERICAN COMPANY located Rueil-Malmaison seeks YOUNG BILINGUAL ENGLISH-FRENCH GIRL FRIDAY. *Write or call: J.M. EUROPE*, 9 rue du Colonel Rochebrune, 92-Rueil-Malmaison.

AMERICAN TEACHERS for biology, chemistry, physics. Send resumé: Box 8,683, Herald, Paris.

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Art Buchwald

A Big Poker Game


Buchwald

WASHINGTON—The bullet-seared Indochina Bar and Grill was jammed when the dusty stranger walked up and ordered a straight whisky.

"You doing a big business," the stranger said.

"Yup," the bartender replied. "We've been expanding at a furious rate."

"What's the crowd doing over there?"

"They're playing poker. The game's been going on for eight years now, without a stop. It started as a little domino game but pretty soon it escalated into poker."

The stranger wandered over to the table. There were six men sitting around the table... Black Jack Hanoy, Tiger Cy Gone, Charlie Cong, Big Sam, Little Louse, and Kid Kamboadia.

"Who's winning?" the stranger asked a man named Frenchie.

"Beats me," he said. "I quit playing with these guys 16 years ago."

Big Sam had a giant stack of chips in front of him, and he kept giving chips to Tiger Cy Gone after each hand.

Frenchie whispered, "Big Sam says he wants out of the game, *but he won't quit* until Black Jack Hanoy admits defeat. Black Jack just sits there with a poker face and every time his stack gets low the Chinese guy and the fat guy they call 'The Bear' give him more chips to play with."

"What are the guns doing on the table?" the stranger asked.

"Each player says the other guy is cheating. We've had some big shoot-'em-ups around here. I've seen some mean poker games, but this beats all."

* * *

"How did it all start?" the stranger asked.

"Wal, way back before anyone can remember, Charlie Cong and Tiger Cy Gone started a penny-ante poker game amongst themselves. Pretty soon Tiger Cy Gone, who was one of the worst poker players around, began losing, and so Big Sam, who was considered one of the great card players of all time, started to give the Tiger advice. Big Sam also staked Cy Gone to a small stack of chips, which the Tiger lost immediately. So Big Sam gave him a larger stack and Tiger Cy Gone, who couldn't get the hang of the game, lost that stack.

"Finally Big Sam got so exasperated that he decided to get into the game himself. He put a large stack of chips in front of him, hoping to scare Charlie Cong out.

"But instead, Charlie called on his friend, Black Jack Hanoy, *who was anxious to get* in the game because he had a grudge against Tiger.

"Before anyone knew it, the game escalated from penny-ante poker to table stakes with one winner. Big Sam figured that with all his chips he could bluff and Black Jack Hanoy would have to fold.

"But Black Jack Hanoy was being backed by the Chinese guy and 'The Bear' because they had a grudge against Big Sam.

"So now the stakes are really high, and nobody is going to admit he lost."

* * *

"What are Little Louse and Kid Kamboadia doing in the game?" the stranger asked.

"They were just two spectators watching, but Black Jack Hanoy and Big Sam made them sit in. Tiny and the Kid don't even know how to play poker and they're both broke, but Big Sam says the more players there are in the game, the more chance Tiger Cy Gone will have of winning, and the sooner Big Sam will be able to go home."

As they were talking, Big Sam dealt the cards. "Okay," he said, "this is the big hand. If we win this one, we'll win all the marbles."

Frenchie whispered to the stranger.

"He keeps saying that every time he gets the deal."

Eskimos Snowed Out

MONTREAL, Feb. 24 (AP).—The Eskimo Councils canceled a news conference yesterday because of a heavy snowstorm in Montreal.

Novel Plight of a Nobelist

By Alden Whitman

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (NYT).—One of the things that puzzles Halldor Laxness, Iceland's Nobel Prize winner in literature, is the nature of literary fame, especially as it applies to the United States.

Having written novels acclaimed as masterpieces and having won the Nobel award in 1955 at the age of 53, he has, he is convinced, little or no audience in Canada and the United States. His perplexity, he remarked the other day over luncheon in his home here, is all the more acute because he has been publishing steadily in Europe.

"I have tried to publish commercially in the United States," he said, "but there seems to be no interest. Two years ago I more or less gave up trying and gave a novel to the University of Wisconsin Press."

Mr. Laxness was alluding to "World Light," which he wrote between 1937 and 1940. Although this book was one of the reasons for his becoming a Nobelist, it was issued in virtual silence. It is based on the life story of an Icelandic folk poet who was a social dropout and who, in Mr. Laxness's version, epitomizes contemporary alienation.

A basically jovial person, Mr. Laxness is more pained than bitter over American neglect. "It is one of the problems of writing in an out-of-the-way language," he said, "rather than of the difficulties of translation."

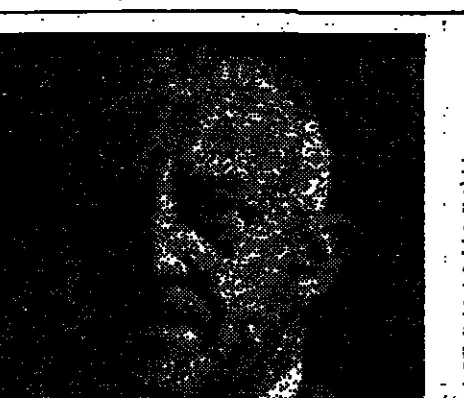
Mr. Laxness speaks and reads English with facility.

Apart from "World Light," only six of Mr. Laxness's novels have been made available in English—"Salka Velka," published in 1936; "Independent People," issued in 1946; "The Happy Warriors," published only in London in 1958; "The Atom Station," also published only in England in 1961; "Paradise Reclaimed," a book about "Mormonism," published in 1962; and "The Fish Can Sing," issued here four years ago.

"But, oddly," Mr. Laxness said with a laugh, "my first success, 'The Great Weaver From Kashmir,' which I wrote in the twenties, has never been put into English."

A sturdily built, robust man, Mr. Laxness is a prolific producer. Two of his plays are *currently playing here, and he* has just completed another.

His primary audience is, of course, in Iceland, whose 200,000 people have traditionally been prodigious readers. And, in translation, Mr. Laxness is well known to the Danes, Swedes and Norwegians. He is also regularly translated into the principal Continental languages and into Russian as well.


Iceland's Halldor Laxness.

Mr. Laxness has been popular in the Soviet Union because some of his novels have dealt with socialism in Iceland and because he has protested the presence of American troops at a NATO base outside this capital city. In recent years, however, his political views, he said, have veered to a mild conservatism.

Meantime, Halldor Laxness sits in Iceland enjoying music, especially Bach, and producing books. Someday, he hopes, some of them will reach a North American audience larger than that attained by a scholarly press.

The Marriage Business in the U.S.S.R.

By Harry Trimborn

MOSCOW—Leonid Kazakevich is in jail. His underground career as one of the Soviet Union's husbands-for-hire is at an end. But he did very well during the eight years he offered himself as a husband to any woman willing to meet his price of 400 to 1,000 rubles per marriage.

In all, he earned the equivalent of more than $8,000 from ten such marriages. That does not include the unspecified sums he got for arranging such marriages for other men, or from illegal foreign currency transactions, sales of critically scarce automobiles and bribery.

As such, the Russian wheeler-dealer is, in Soviet eyes, the worst sort of scoundrel. He committed economic crimes against the state. That may be. But Kazakevich insisted, according to a recent account in the government newspaper Izvestia, that he conducted his illegal activities "honestly"—at least as far as his marriages-for-money were concerned.

Kazakevich ran an illegal matrimonial agency that had nothing to do with lonely hearts or sex. But it had everything to do with the fact that Kazakevich—and the other men he provided as husbands for a fee—were registered to live in Moscow. For many women who live outside the capital, that is much more important than a handsome profile. If they married a man who was registered to live in Moscow, they, too, would be permitted to live in the city.

It also works the other way. Men who marry women with a Moscow registration are also permitted to remain in the city. Thus, a number of women engage in the same underground occupation as Kazakevich's.

Thousands of Soviet men and women yearn to escape the dull provincial towns and cities for the relative glitter of Moscow. The authorities do not want them to come. They feel the city—population seven million—is big enough. Besides, a mass influx of people into Moscow would merely aggravate congested conditions and create labor shortages elsewhere in the country. The system of registration that limits a Soviet citizen to residence in a specific location is a means of controlling such population shifts.

Another factor in the marriage-for-money ploy is the still serious housing shortage. Married couples have priority over single individuals in securing apartments.

In each case the marriage-for-money ploy is strictly business. After such a marriage, usually held at the city registration office, the man and woman go their separate ways. Months later there is a quiet divorce, which in most cases in the Soviet Union is a mere formality. Under Soviet law, the divorce does not alter the residency.

Kazakevich stated his husband-hire career started in 1962. He was a resident of Baku and wanted to live in Moscow so he married a girl with a Moscow registration. She thought he married her for love, and was heartbroken when he divorced her a short time later.

To console her, said Izvestia, Kazakevich bought her a Volga automobile. To recoup the money spent on the car, Kazakevich decided to offer himself as a husband-for-hire now that he had a Moscow registration. He prospered.

Izvestia did not say how Kazakevich was caught nor did it reveal the extent of his sentence. But Kazakevich is in jail and is likely to remain there for a long time for conviction on the far more serious economic crimes.

© *Los Angeles Times*

PEOPLE: *Ex-Employee Bites Katharine Hepburn*


Katharine Hepburn

Police Reporters' Delights:

Actress Katharine Hepburn had to have hospital treatment for a hand injury after she scuffled with a former woman employee who broke into her home in West Hartford, Conn., early yesterday. Doctors said the cut was caused by a bite. Police arrested Louella West, 54, and charged her with burglary. The star's mother, Mrs. Thomas Hepburn, said Miss West had worked as a driver for her daughter for some weeks but had been dismissed last Thursday for being "very rude." Police said they received a call of a prowler at the Hepburn home at about 1 a.m. When they arrived they found Miss West being held by Miss Hepburn, her brother, a secretary and several staff members. Miss Hepburn, who is appearing at nearby Hartford in the Broadway hit, "Coco," lives with her mother here and also has a home in New York City.

* * *

A note on the front seat of a stolen car recovered recently by St. Louis police read: "To whom it may concern, this car was stolen from the Monsanto Co. parking lot on Olive Street Road in Creve Coeur, Mo., on Feb. 11, 1971. The owner of the car is Robert West of Creve Coeur. I am returning the car because, thank God, on Friday, Feb. 19, 1971, I was again reborn in Jesus Christ and had no other choice except to return this car to the rightful owner. Praise be to Jesus." There was a postscript: "The numbers have been removed from the engine and from under the hood, but I am sure of the owner because of some papers I have found in the car."

* * *

The Salem, Oregon, police burglary file contains this report: "A burglar took from the refrigerator at the home of Randle King two 20-dollar bills that had been secreted under an egg carton. He also took three eggs."

* * *

Stewart Prosser jumped from his truck in Cardiff, Wales, when he saw a bank being raided, grappled with two armed robbers, and then came back to find he had been given a parking ticket. A judge awarded the 61-year-old truck driver £50 from public funds for an act of "conspicuous courage." And red-faced policemen tore up the parking ticket with apologies. Prosser, 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighing only 112 pounds, grabbed a shotgun from one raider and tripped up the other. Both were jailed for 14 years. "I had left my truck in a no-waiting area," Prosser said, "but I was a bit peeved to get a parking ticket considering what I was doing."

* * *

Now to show biz:

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences says it cannot oblige George C. Scott by withdrawing his nomination for best actor of the year—in "Patton." Gregory Peck, a former president of the academy, stressing that he spoke unofficially, merely as a member and without anger, said: "He's obviously an exhibitionist—and a damn good actor. But I don't have any self-righteous feeling, and I don't think the Academy should. I hope everyone will vote his conscience." Peck said Scott's request was "a discourtesy and an injustice" and "a masterpiece of upstaging" to fellow actors nominated.

* * *

Told of Scott's action, actress *Carol Channing reacted with:* "Good heavens, did he say that? I grab every award I can get." At the time she was receiving Harvard College's Hasty Pudding theatrical club award.

* * *

Richard Benjamin has been selected by Warner Bros. to portray the lead character Alexander Portnoy in the filming of Phillip Roth's novel, "Portnoy's Complaint."

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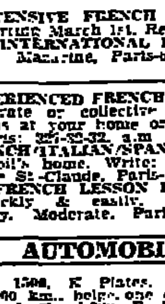
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